clares as follows:

Published week y, at Two Dollars and Light Cosper annum, in advance, or The LED LLARS of not read the poor, unfurnished with month of the poor.

Five c pi s t a club for Ten 1 dl rs. To non-stere otters, i Slave Sites, one of the year in advant or two diffuse after the months. Subsectiptions out of Kentickey yellowing a re-Remittances at the risk of the Edi or

Agents. PAUL STYN UR, Gener . 1 e t, S E. corner of Walnu

The Slave Power, -- No. XII.

of the people, being necessary for the pre-servation of their rights and liberties, and proceedings as burning negroes would per as these depend on spreading the opportul haps hardly be expected, even in this Stat rious parts of the country, and among the is surpassed, and they do occur. cherish the interests of literature and s - vev interesting i formation enough con ence, * the countenance a of ice betteresting formation enough on tenderation of the licate the principles of humanity and general low-cutzens under whose sway we live.—
benevolence, public and private charity
industry and frugality, honesty and principles of britality from such papers, emtuality in their dealings, sincerity, good bracing a period of three years.

ernment alone, she was of opinion that they per that reaches us," says a Mississippi could have no security for their rights and Journal, "contains some inhuman and reliberties, any longer than they should be volting ease of murder, or death by violintelligent and virtuous. What was true ence." The New Orleans Bee thinks that for her then, is true for her now .- " if crime increases as it has, it will soon What was true for her, was, and is, equal- become the most powerful agent in destroyly true for her sister States. None of them ing life;" and Judge Canonge of the same can have any security for their rights and city, said from the bench, " without some liberties under the rule of an ignorant and powerful and certain remedy, our streets vicious population.

voidably creates; and, the slave power of society from which legislators come, and having obtained the ascendency in our bring their accomplishments and habits with government, under such a rule do we at them. So the Speaker of the House of present live. Does that not concern the Representatives of Arkansas, not very long North? Has it no concern with the char- ago, settled a question of order by stabbing acter and competency of those who govern a member mortally with a bowie knife, on it! If the slave power had not obtained the floor of the House. So Mr. Campbell the usurped ascendency which it now and Mr. Maury of Tennessea, and in the wields, still, has the North no concern same month Mr. Bell and Mr. Turney of about the character and competency of mose the same State, fought at fistientls at Washwho, by the Constitution, share with it the lington in the Hall where they sat as Rep-

7,530, or less than one in 191. The free population of the four southern old States, after season, with a publication of their successive plans for putting an end to each other;—a thing which, after all, they conwho could neither read nor write, was 166,728, or one in less then twelve.— Massachusetts had 4,448 of this ignorant elass, most of them in the few towns where foreign emigrants collect. Virginia, with a total of free inhabitants only fifty-three atotal of free inhabitants only fifty-three with the difference between being governed.

8 to 10 lhs. per head. Take the 2 lhs, per thead—the consumptive repacity of Turkey other;—a thing which, after all, they consumptive repacity of Turkey other;—a thing which, after all, they consumptive repacity of Turkey of the saving amounts to no less than \$5000. One of these machines dressing that for toll, for a whole neighborhood, might prove profitable to the proprietor and a great consumptive repacity of Turkey other;—as the standard, we shall find the following result, when applied to the population of Great Britain, China, and European possessions in As a:

That has the reputation amon agriculturists of being a great exhauster; and so it may be when cultivated exclusively for the sold of the proprietor and a great exhauster; and so it may be when cultivated exclusively for the sold of the proprietor and a great exhauster; and so it may be when cultivated exclusively for the sold of the proprietor and a great exhauster; and so it may be when cultivated exclusively for the sold of the proprietor and a great exhauster; and so it may be when cultivated exclusively for the sold of the proprietor and a great consumptive repacity of Turkey.

The population of China is estimated to the proprietor and a great exhauster; and so it may be when cultivated exclusively for the sold of the proprietor and a great exhauster; and so it may be when cultivated exclusively for the sold of the proprietor and a great exhauster; and so it may be when cultivated exclusively for the sold o thousand larger, had 58,787. In New with the difference between being governed Hampshire, the proportion of persons by enlightened and orderly, or by ignorant, unable to read and write to the whole lawless and vicious fellow-citizens. free population, was as one to more than three hundred, in South Carolina and Georgia about as one to thirteen. In Con- Saurin, (a Protestant preacher,) is tles-

than the truth would warrant. vision of estates is such as to put the ac-The thing is impossible.

gions instruction in the Free and Slave and sagacious historian, than a pulpit ora-States respectively. They would no doubt tor. He has indeed many noble passages give a similar result. In New England, which show that he had great strength of the traveller is never out of sight of the opinion, and but for his prejudices and adspires of churches, hetokening that every ulatory spirit would have soared much high-New England family is brought up in the er. He abounds in exclamations, apostronurmer and admonition of the Lord. In Vir-phes, and fulsome flattery to the great .-day the women and children may make a "Eagle of Meux." journey from some "Swallow Barn" to some distant church in the woods to se their prayers and get a word of exhortali from some transient preacher, but neig! hoods, where the institutions of the Gos- entirely free from the faults to which we pel may be regularly supported, and where liave just adverted, but on account of the sarecognize their mutual relation under the beauty of his arrangements, and the novelty roof of the common parent, and learn the of his thoughts. He displays great resources lessons which may make them mutually of mind, has much of ooint and power, and helofal during the week, such neighbor- sounds with great effect the note of alarm. perties for slave cultivation, must needs be quence and energy of Bossuet at times renfew and far between.

We are not going to write a chapter on tive merits, to assign to either a very extrathe morality of the free people of slave ordinary superiority.

countries. But what is to be expected of In speaking of Massillon, we hazard

fined for their enjoyments to the gross range of physical indulgence? What is to be expected of the slave-master in his oth-

er relations, when, according to the slaveholder, Mr. Jefferson, "the whole commerce between master and slave is a per-bright as his genius.— North British Re-Eta Dillin, S. W cor. of Green and Ridge Read, t . holder, Mr. Jefferson, "the whole competual exercise of the boisterous passions, view. WHAT HAS THE NORTH TO DO WITH IT? | lineaments of wrath; gives loose to the The Fifth Chapter of the Constitution of worst of passions, and thus nursed and ed-Massachusetts, in its second section, de- ucated, and daily exercised in tyranny, cannot but be stamped by it with odins po "Wisdom and knowledge, as well as culiarities?" What is to be expected, but virtue, diffused generally among the body what we read of, duels, assassinations

nities and advantages of education in the va- of things; but here reasonable expectation different orders of the people, it shall be the doings, except so much as the newspaper Inture periods in this Commonwealth, to on the spot see fit to tell us, but these con

humor, and all social affections, and gener- tails would make a book, which we have ous sentiments among the people."

Massachusetts established her Constitution in 1780, when she was, to all intents and purposes, a sovereign State. White her people were thus under her own government alone, she was of original but the constitution of the proper of th Yet such a rule the slave power una- the blood of our citizens." It is this state functions of government, and are to vorting resentatives. So Mr. Peyton of Tennessee, questions the most material to its welfar? and Mr. Wise of Virginia, went armed with Of the thirteen original States, the pop- pistols and dirks into a Committee-room of ulation of the four most northerly, in 1840. Congress, and threatened to kill a witness was 1,441,081, and the number of white while giving his evidence. So Mr. Senator persons in them, over twenty years of age. McDullie of South Carolina, and Colonel who could neither read nor write, was Cumming of Georgia, worried and scandal-7,530, or less than one in 191. The free ized the decent part of the nation, season

French Publit Orators.

neeticut, one in 590 could neither read nor write; in North Carolina, more than one nious voice. He passessed two oratorical in nine. These are the facts, supposin- urtifices-using that term in the best sense the census to have been correctly taken -namely, that of beginning his discourses in these particulars; but considering the in a low and subdued tone, and that of pansauspices under which it was made, and the ing at the end of sentences to observe the class of errors which vitiate it, of which we effect upon his hearers. He wept from gave some rather striking specimens the pure feeling, in addressing the wicked.—other day, it is to be presumed that the This we could easily imagine from exantinrepresentations, alarming as it is, is the ing the appeals in his published discourses; gether more favorable to the slave Stales but they would not at all suggest the description given of him by one who heard The case could not be otherwise. In him. "His preaching resembles a plentislave States there can be no system of uni- ful shower of dew, softly and imperceptiversal public instruction for the free. It is bly insinuating itself into the minds of his not the interest of the large proprietors to numerous hearers, as the dew into the pores elevate the character of their poor neight of plants, till the whole church was disbors, for the consequence would be an solved, and all in tears under his sermons.' abatement of their own importance and po- In almost all his productions he displays litical power. But waiving that, the di- great metaphysical subtlety, which one would not suppose to flow in so soft a rangement out of the question. In New method, Here too, in fact, is discernible England, the people in moderate circu to his greatest fault, for he appears to raise stances are every where, covering the five difficulties in order to solve them. In the of the country, so that a school-house is general course of his argumentation there brought within convenient distance of every is an air of vivacity and glowing energy, man's hearth; while in Virginia, if a poor and in his appeals, arder, pungency and man could get schooling for his child on force. His mode of winding up a disthe other side of the next plantation, it course by reiterations and amplifications of would take him the whole day to go and a portion of the text, or some one prominent we have not the statistics necessary to Bossuer, though eminent, is worthy of

show the relative provision made for relt-more a lmiration as an acute controversialist

ginia, still older than New England, and We are tired in him and other French Euin the Carolinas, not much less ancient, logists of "Grande Reine," "Augusta out of the cities one travels dismal miles Monarque," and other offensive particularwithout once seeing that cheering token of ities introduced in celebrating the Virgin civilized humanity; and when, every now Mary, the Apostles and Saints. But with and then, it is met with, its wretched, tum- all these extravagances, there is much ble-down condition indicates scarcely less force and grandeur; and though he often painfully the degree of importance attached descends to the very ground, he must not to the use to which it is devoted. Of a fine be denied the distinguished epithet of the

Bourgalore has, by some critics, been assigned a far more eminent place in the temple of fame than Bossuet; not only because he is much freer, and, indeed, almost from Sabbath to Sahhath men may meet to lidity and earnestness of his reasonings, the hoods, in a region cut up into large pro- Bor notwitastanding his ferulity, the elader it difficult, in adjudicating their respec-

a population, of which a considerable part little by saying that he was the prince of is brought up without acquaintance with French preachers, and as in writing, so in the very elements of knowledge, and a much the character of his pulpit discourses, he larger, with extremely limited opportuni- must be regarded as approaching nearer ties for religious instruction; among whom than any other in resemblance to Robert the rich, living on the compelled labor of Hall. They appear to have been similar others, are accustomed to the exercise of in their methods as preachers, and there—that the cultivation of this staple must con- to tho soil, they will restore us fertility, and

Prices of Cotton at Liverpoot.

Times, under date of July 24th:

Current prices, July	24th, wh	th those	of 1845
an	1846.		
Bowed ordinary,	I al?	3'a4	4 la-1}
middling,	4 Jadi	4 a11	43a44
fair,	43a5	43a44	4 la4 l
good fair,	58 33 1	4 la-13	5 a51
gool.	5145,	4. a5	53253
Orleans & Mobile ord.,	Baat, I	31314	412410
m dling,	45013	4\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	41a43
U cr.	5 a5}	45013	5 a51
olfir,	1 54	29.23	5'00;
ouol,			67 124
in' ks,	6 13	7 ab	, 35
L' 1. J / 25th	1,01 .	T" tot	al 11-
her of sales amount to b	16,500 ba	L.S.	

Do. same period of 1815, 409,225 Consumption from Jan. 1st to Exports sa le time,

Imports same time, Estimated stocks, July 29, Consumption from Jan. 1st to Exports same time, Imports same time, Estimated stocks, July 29,

Cotion and its Consumption.

A correspondent of the Washington Union furnishes some interesting statistics and estimates in relation to the prices of staple. He thinks that the increased consumption of cotton in future years, will be time of continued peace between the most advanced nations, those causes will continue in most active operation. Among civilized

mestic manufacture of cotton goods has gust number, pages 68 and 69. were sufficiently advanced to consume 2 in the same way.

s continually applied, it becomes apparent and the chaff; and that, if these he returned force, and having no regular occupation to are strong analogies in the compositions .- tinue as permanently and necessarily a pur- that thus the Flax crop may be rendered

its philosophical accuracy and reasoning, their consumption of cotton goods; and at and in the highest degree both refined and the present time, probably, equ | that of eloquent, he spoke to the heart, and united the Turks, of 2 lbs. per head, especially pathos with sublimity, a This character for with those tribes with whom the United

cotton goods in the sixteenth century, and that 5,000 bales of cotton were impurted into the United States, then colonies, in The following table of quotations is cop- 1770. The views here quoted are interied from Wilmer and Smith's European esting as well as important. They are especially calculated to arrest the attention of planters and manufacturers.

> Wheat and Flax -- Flax Cullure -- New Dressing Machine--Farmers' Library--Flax Culture in Ireland.

FALLS NIAOARA, July 31, 1846. I saw on Mr. Sherwoood's larm what may be common in this State, but was new to me. It may be worthy of not from under like circumstances. He winest had been winter killed and thrown out, so that many spaces were bare, and would have been left to grow up in fonl grass and weeds. To these he had entertained an inveterate antipathy, and enrries on against them a deadly warfare. The expedient he 877,580 bales. fell upon in this case was to sow over the whole field in flax. That effectually filled up all vacant spaces, and kept down all noxious growth. He says the tlax-seed and wheat may be gotten out together, and easily separated in the common process of cleaning. As for the lint or fibre of the flax, the common system in this country is, I understand, to throw that away. There is something remarkable in the statistics of this article. From the 46,089 acres in flax in New York the average product in 1844 was but 621 pounds per acre, while it has been shown that an acre may be made to produce from 350 to 500 pounds. Is cotton, the future growth and consumption, there any thing worse than this in southern and other points connected with our great husbandry? . How much is thrown away and lost of the lint from the deamess of labor in handling and perhaps want of knowlinfluenced by two causes more than any edge, or of lahor-saving machinery in the tion, and the increase of population. In There is, by-the-by, a valuable paper in the Angust number of your "Farmers' Library" on the subject of flax culture

generally, and the preparation of it for greatly varies. In France, it is estimated manufacture, with an interesting tabular that each person consumes \$1 worth of the Rhine. It is there stated by the author, \$5 to \$6. In Turkey, and some other \$5 to \$6. In Turkey, and some other struction, and demanding little ontlay, has warmer climates open to European trade, heen invented by Mr. Kuthe of Lippe-Detthe consumption is estimated at only 2 lbs.

of raw cotton, converted into cotton manufactures, per head. In England, France,

Description of the Linited States.

heen invented by Mr. Knthe of Lappe-Detmold, which "affords a gain of lifty per cent.," which he says "as in the case of the Threshing Machine, is of no impor-Prinsia, Austria, and the United States, the raw cotton consumed is said to be from three on a single morgen, (about three on a single morgen, (about three ones).

374,951,123 some of the country readers of your The population, multiplied by 2 lbs. of Weekly paper, by giving place to the fol cotton to each, will give a total of 919,908,- lowing from the number of the Turmers 264 lbs. This sum, divided by 400 lbs. to Library for this mouth; a work, by-the-by, the bale, will give 1,621,770 bales. It is which ought to be read and studied for

stimated that about 600,000 hales are pro-uced and consumed in China and the man in America, who expects ever to be a Europe in possessions in ludia. This cultivator of the soil, or who feels interestwould leave 1,021,770 bales, made into ed in American Agriculture, whatever may goods, to be supplied from the spindles and be his position or profession. You will looms of Europe and America. The do-find the extract to which I refer in the Au-

been steadily giving way before that pro- "Dr. Kane said that he felt great pleasduced by improved machinery in more advarc in acceding to Mr. Blacker's request vanced countries. As far back as 1837, that he should endeavor to explain to the the export of cotton goods to ladia, from Farmers present the principles upon which Great British, amounted to about ten mil- the employment of the refuse of the flax hous of dollars in value; while the export crops, as manure, is proposed. It is really of cotton from thence, with that from the very simple; and he left satisfied that, in Manritius, to all parts of Europe, did not that neighborhood, where so much activity amount to so much in value by five or six and intelligence were applied to the immillions. Some years since, India export- provement of Agriculture, it only required ed a greater amount of cotton goods than that the reasonableness of any practice she received from abroad by eight or ten should be shown, in order that its adoption in millions. As the consumptive capacity of practice might be secured. Every Farmer China and the European possessions in In-present was aware that crops exhausted the dia, in the present state of trade and inter- soil; that the plants take out of the ground course, is greatly over-estimated at 2 lbs. a number of materials, and that it is necesof raw cotton per head, and as the average, sary to restore a similar material to the probably, does not exceed much, if any, ground, in order to keep up its fertility; over 1 lb., including native manufactures, therefore the manure which the Parmer the facts show that a vast increase is to be puts in with or before his seed is, in a deattained to reach 1,624,770 bales for the gree, the raw material of which the grown consumption of the population embraced in crop is to be made. It is just as much a part China and European India, which will con- of the plant as the seed itself. When a Farmtinue to augment in its demand for cotton er sells and sends away his grown crop, to goods as civilization and trade extends over be used for food, as in the case of Wheat, those vast countries, exclusive of the Rus- or Oats, or Putatocs, he thereby sends away sian and other divisions of Asia. If the and sells the essence of the manure which population of the world he put down at he had put into the ground; and, as he nine hundred millions of souls (it being va- thus gets paid for the manure, when it is riously estimated at from eight to nine hun- exhausted, he must put in as much more dred millions,) and supposing all nations for the next crop, which is to be dealt with

lbs. of cotton, on an average, per head, the Now, in the case of Flax, there is the imtotal consumption would amount to 1,800,- portant peculiarity that it is not eaten; and 000,000 lbe., which, estimating 400 lbs. to bence does not return to the land any mathe bale, would give a consumption equal nure in the ordinary way, while it takes to 4,500,000 bales per annum. It is be- out of the soil just the same materials as lieved that the present quantity grown in Oats or Potatoes; so that it is really a very all parts of the world does not exceed exhausting crop, if we only look to the 3,500,000 bales. This leaves a margin for growing of it. But the Flax crop differs an increase of consumption equal to 1,000,- from other crops in this-that the value of 000 of bales to make it equal to 2 lbs. per Oats or Potatoes, and all food crops, depends on what they take out of the ground; He remarks, further, that all increase of while the valuable part of the Flax is the civilized Europeans or their descendants, fine fibre, or thread, which has taken nothwhether in America or in their colonies, ing out of the ground. If you burn away adds from 8 to 12 lbs. of raw cotton for a bundle of flax-straw, it will leave behind every additional member of the same, a large quantity of white ashes, which con-Should the day ever arrive when the pressists of the different substances which the ent nine hundred millions of inhabitants of plant took out of the ground; but if you the earth can be sufficiently advanced to burn away a bundle of well-dressed Flax, it consume, say only 4 lhs. per head, the pro- will leave no ashes. Now, what has become luction would then have to reach nine mil- of the ashes? They have evidently been carlions of lales to meet it, and if 8 lbs. per ried off with the waste parts of the plant in head, it would have to reach eighteen mil- the steeping and dressing. They are thrown lions of hales. When we consider that it away; and yet they are materials of which is only strips of country, varying from the plant had robbed the soil, and which about 30 to 35 degrees on either side of the should be given back to the soil, in order to equator, which can be employed in the keep up its fertility. To the practical fargrowth of cotton, and that much the largest mer it is, therefore, of the greatest imporincrease of population in the human family tance to recollect this principle-that the is taking place in the higher and healther fibre or valuable part of the Plax is not latitudes, where cotton cannot be grown as formed by the exhaustion of the soil; but a staple, combined with the new purposes that the materials which the plant takes out to which its manufacture and consumption of the soil are all found in the steep-water

the Census blank. Query. Is not here an opening for enterprise and for diverting some of the labor and ingenuity of the country from Cotton and Grain, already produced in ruinous excess? The subject is at least worthy of inquiry, as is covery thing of the control of the collection of the celebrated Cardinal del Monte, similar to the freseo in the Vatican. Both works were purchased anomest a number of old, valueless pictures, one by Mr. McCatle, a young Scotch painter, and the other by M. Cardeni, a broker. worthy of inquiry, as is everything which may diversify agricultural employments, down! Vou may see it, feel it, but never hear it. rendering, each one, thereby, more profita- Such is true charity.

As much better as this whole subject is understood in Ireland than in this equity, yet even there, not satisfied with the great

pose of obtaining information. Mr. John Hagan, of near Hillsborough, County of Down; Mr. James McAree, of Tynan, Country Armagh; and Mr. Wm. James O'Hara, of Broughshane County Antrine O'Hara, of Broughshane, County Antrin, were selected, and will proceed to the Conthe salt lands near the mouth of the Rhone, and the salt lands near the mouth of the Rhone, and the salt lands near the mouth of the Rhone, and the salt lands near the mouth of the Rhone, and the salt lands near the mouth of the Rhone, and the salt lands near the mouth of the Rhone, and the salt lands near the mouth of the Rhone, and the salt lands near the mouth of the Rhone, and the salt lands near the mouth of the Rhone, and the salt lands near the mouth of the Rhone, and the salt lands near the mouth of the Rhone, and the salt lands near the mouth of the Rhone, and the salt lands near the mouth of the Rhone, and the salt lands near the mouth of the Rhone, and the salt lands near the mouth of the Rhone, and the salt lands near the mouth of the Rhone, and the salt lands near the mouth of the Rhone, and the salt lands near the mouth of the Rhone, and the salt lands near the mouth of the Rhone, and the salt lands near the mouth of the Rhone, and the salt lands near the mouth of the Rhone, and the salt lands near the mouth of the Rhone, and the salt lands near the mouth of the Rhone, and the salt lands near the mouth of the Rhone, and the salt lands near the salt land tinent in the latter end of June, where they has met with perfect success. This entitivation, will meet the Secretary, and be placed in whist yielding great produce, has the additional the pulling and stacking of this year's crap on the same system. The sum of 410 Rhope will have been enuched by a new product, and the lands of the Delta of the same year was allotted for their travelling or | each was allotted, for their travelling ex-

ui-Agriculture?

soundness, as also was the planking which STEAM NAVIGATION OF THE PACIFIC. - A let-

durability of timber in a wet state.

1815, an attempt was made to sink a well-cirl near Dennis Creek Landing, but, after encountering much difficulty in cutting through a number of loss the workway in the Strategick World and the Strategick World workway in the Strategick was not continued in the strategick work where a not a supply at Rio Jac vice he and replenished his supply at Rio Jac vice he might have made the supply at Rio Jac vice he might have made the supply at Rio Jac vice he might have made the supply at Rio Jac vice he might have made the supply at Rio Jac vice he might have made the supply at Rio Jac vice he might have made the supply at Rio Jac vice he might have made the supply at Rio Jac vice he might have made the supply at Rio Jac vice he might have made the supply at Rio Jac vice he might have made the supply at Rio Jac vice he might have made the supply at Rio Jac vice he might have made the supply at Rio Jac vice he might have made the supply at Rio Jac vice he was a supply at Rio Jac vice through a number of logs, the workmen in the Struts of Magellan, which caused much of

The trees found are from four to five feet in Battle of Jena-William Penn born; 15th, ied for many centuries. Thus, stumps of headed; 17th, ship Probe taken; Burg One of these instances is thus described to ington at Yorktown; 25th, Battle of Bennington us in a manuscript from Dr. Bresley, of Dennis Creek, who has himself ''mined'' inburgh, at the hortings, alluded in the following many thousand cedar shingles, and is now manner to commerce and this country: engaged in the husiness:

of which 1,500 are determined, beyond question, by the growth of the trees."

and distress, finan all the victories with their scenes of blood, desola An admirable lesson is conveyed.

have gradually sunk through the soft mid of the swamps, after having attained their growth and fallen. Many, however, have decayed in their erect position, for the swamps are full of stumps standing as they

Within a short distance of the mouth of Dennis Creek, and about three miles from any growing timber, can be seen at low water, in the bed of the stream, numerous cells, and partaking of retreshments. The persons present uncovered before him, and he returned their particular and partaking of retreshments. dar and pine stumps, about six feet below
the surface of the meadow, with the bark
the surface of the meadow, with the bark still adhering to some, when the mild is removed. As one passes up the ereek a few
mules the sumps approach the surface, and
the sumps approach the surface, and nailes the slumps approach the surface, and near the edge of the live swamps they become very numerous.—Trenton Guzette.

Aim bigh, but with produce, act with perseverance, let no obstacle drive you from the path of honor and duly, and you may be sure of even-

particoat, with the relocat for the head, and sometimes folded over the become is their entire outiful transfer one frequently to hear the noble Castifan rolling from 10s whence appearances would teach you to expect nothing but the harsh gutterals of our aborigines. Many of them are darker than our hidians, and the African blood is plainly marked.—Boston Post.

Dirty helps these who help themselves, and that outlify is the great end of human exertion.—Green Mountain Freeman.

The Guorearany Case.—It may be recollected that, some time since, a little girl named Macdonald, was taken up by a gruteman named Augus Cameron, of Garden I land, for plucking a goose-

Flax steep-water as a manure. I shall, therefore, rest satisfied with having stated the principle on which it rests. The Flax crop can be rendered little or not at all exhausting, by a proper use of its residues as manure; but it must be recollected that, unless these residues be thus economized, the Flax crop is one of the most severe the land can have, and that the loss of substances to the soil is actually greater than with a Corn or Potato crop."

In 1840 there were in the United States but 1,628 persons in any way employed in Flax husbandry—capital invested but \$208,087. Eighteen States are put down in the Census blank. Query. Is not here an

improvements which have been realized by the establishment of a "Flax Improvement Society," at one of the most recent meetings of that very Society it is stated to establishment at Singapore; and in a few years this settlement will be rising to as much importance as this prosperous city. It is known that, in 1813, Sir Thomas Raffles obtained that

"The assistant agriculturists, lately appointed, were called in and examined, with a view to the selection of some from among them, to be sent to Belgium for the purants, of whom 20,000 are Europeans, and transact

the districts most celebrated for the enture advantage of entirely freeing the land of the salt. of Flax. They will have time, before the This land is allowed soil of the first quality, and is erop is ready for pulling, in Ireland, to witness the operations of pulling, rippling, steeping and grassing, on the Flemist plan, as well as the watering of last year's erop, saved on the Courtrai method, and the sample will be promptly followed. Thus, in the space of a few ments, thanks to this fortunate attempt, the against the sample will be promptly followed.

There are now in Paris thirteen young men, ls American enterprise to be proverhial throughout the world in everything except the except throughout the world in everything except the except throughout the world in everything except to contribute to the civilization of their country. Durability of Timber in a Wel State. Seven of these young men are in boarding schools, three at the selection is lor science and trade, and they all three at the restriction of Ploermel, and they all

This paragraph is taken from an English paper. The cedar swamps of Cape May afford even more remarkable proofs of the durability of tumber in a wet state.

Serker AVGOTION OF THE PACIFIC.—A feater from Valparaiso mentions the arrival there, on the 19th of May, of the British steam-frigate Samppaper. Capt. Henderson, in civity-civit days from Portsmonth. She stopped at Madeira for coals, and in the Straits of Mage on she sent men on On the north side of Maurice River Creek, the meadows and cedur swamps, as days. She proved an excellent sea-boat, both unforting as the fast land, are filled with buried der steam and under sai, and ran frequently at the rest twelve knots an form. Unpt. Henderthrough a number of logs, the workmen in the Struts of Magellan, which caused finish the work at last compelled to give up the attempt by finding, at the depth of twenty feet, a compact mass of cedar logs.

It is a constant business near Dennis Creek to "mure cedar shingles." This is bone hy probing the soft and of the swamps with poles, for the purpose of discovering the soft at the purpose of discovering the soft and of the swamps of the same of the swamps of the same of the swamps of the same of the sa

bine hy probing the soft and of the swamps with poles, for the purpose of discovering burned cedar timber; and when a log is found the mud is cleared off, the log cut up into proper lengths with a long one-handled saw, and these lengths split up into shingles, and carried out of the swamp ready large generally clearly a large generally clearly large general settlement on the Isilings of the governor of Jameiera editors to did not correctly settlement on the Isilings of the governor of Jameiera editors to did not correctly large general settlement on the Isilings of the governor of Jameiera editors to did not correctly large general settlement on the Isilings of the governor of Jameiera editors to did not correctly large general settlement on the Isilings of the governor of Jameiera editors to did not correctly large general settlement on the Isilings of the governor of Jameiera editors to did not correctly large general settlement on the Isilings of the governor of Jameiera editors to did not correctly large general settlement on the Isilings of the governor of Jameiera editors to did not correctly large general settlement on the Isilings of the governor of Jameiera editors to did not correctly large general settlement on the Isilings of the governor of Jameiera editors to did not correctly large general settlement on the Isilings of the governor of Jameiera editors on the Governor of Ja for sale. This kind of work gives constant dor discovered by Columbus, 1492. Oct. 13th, Bateniployment to a large number of bands. the of Queen ton—Brock killed, Murai shot; 14th, diameter; they be in every possible position, and some of them seem to have been ber-ko died; Marie Antoinette, Queen of France, betrees which have grown to a great age, and renders to Gates at Saratoga; [will it not be pleawhich have been decrying a century, are found standing in the place in which they grew, while the trunks of very ageil cedars are lying horizontally under their roots. and the English (7,107 men) surrender to Wash-

"It is my tirm belief that the great principle of engaged in the husiness:

"I have in my n me a cedar some two and a half feet over, under a large cedar course of ages, we shall find nations agreeing to stimp six feet in diameter. Upon counting the annual growths of the stump, I tion—that if the greatest of these evils—hitherto found there were thirty of them in an inel; so that there were 1,080 in the three leet from the centre to the outside of the tree.

The suppressibility has been 1080 years The stump must thus have been 1080 years summation will be accomplished; and I believe in growing. To all appearance, the tree that this pledge, this first fruit of our entrance of to which it belonged has been dead for eenturies; for after a stump in these meadows deeays down to the wet, there is no more deeay,—none, at least, that is perceptible. Now, we have 1080 years for erry and good covernment throughout the world. growth of the stump, and 500 for its city and good government throughout the world.

decay, and 500 for the growth of the tree under it; for this thust have grown and of the Duke of Luxembourg, that on his deathfallen before the tree to which the stimp bed, he declared that he would have cherished helunged sprouted. We are thus earried hack for the term of perhaps 2,000 years. back for the term of perhaps 2,000 years, and distress, than all the victories he had achieved, An admirable lesson is conveyed in this brief ex-The better opinion is, that these trees have gradually sunk through the soft mind.

Heart-work is better then head-work; and it is

ed some surprise by walking in the streets without

Dress of Mexican Women.—Gowns are not of all; competence is; and the latter is preferaknown. A chemise with short sleeves and a short ble, in every respect, to the first. Remember that perticoat, with the ribesa for the head, and some. Deity helps these who help themselves, and that

The entire description of Massillon by D'. Alembert on his addus on into the Royal and the poor, unfurnished with inental resources, and seeing labor accounted dishonsing the grandian of all the virtues, and commonly spake in a language clear from its the guardian of all the virtues, and consumely spake in a language clear from its and balance their minds, are the more accessible to every noxious excitement; and the production of iron or salt. Its increased consumption and most remunerative to the Farmer. I am aware that there are many persons here ready to speak as to the practical use of firm the seeds of the ball of the plant. About four years are he planted the seeds of an ordinary commonly spake in a language clear from the ground, and most remunerative to the Farmer. I am aware that there are many persons here ready to speak as to the practical use of firm the seeds of the ball of the plant. About four years are he planted the seeds of an ordinary commonly spake in a language clear from the ground, and most remunerative to the Farmer. I am aware that there are many persons here ready to speak as to the practical use of firm the seeds of the ball of the plant. About four years are he planted the seeds of the plaintiff.

The entire description of Massillon by D'. Alembert on his addus on into the Royal most remunerative to the Farmer. I am aware that there are many persons here ready to speak as to the production of its war that there are many persons here are many persons here. Reproduction of the least injurious to the ground, and the work of the least injurious to the ground, and the work of the least injurious to the ground, and the production of the least injurious to the ground, and the work of the latter and and the production of the least injurious to the ground, and the production of the persons here. Reproduction of the least injurious to the ground, and the production of the least injurious to the ground, and the production of the persons here. Reproduction of the persons here. The Newark Adverti mon a matter to plack fruit when passing an orchard or garden, that a clergyman might have com-mitted the fault charged to the child, and not have thought he did wrong. The Jury, after a short absence, returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, damages £62 10s. This is a very proper verdict, and may teach petty tyrants that they cannot oppress the weak and poor with impunity.
[Hamilton (C. W.) Journal.

> Having Orr.—Kissing other people's wives is a hazardous business. We see by the Louisville a hazar-lous business. We see by the Louisville papers that a Reverend gentleman there has been held to hail in \$500 for kissing the pretty wife of a young French pan, one of his tenants, when he went to receive his rent; and a correspondent of the Boston Traveller, writing from Newburyport, gives another it ustration as follows:
>
> The Court of Common Pleas is now in seasion here. One case on the cocket excites great interest among the good people of this vicinity. It is a case of violent as ant, by a young married man, on a friend and neighbor, for kissing his wife.

> n a friend and neighbor, for kissing his wife. r, enouged in business in one of our South-wesern cities, who usually spends his summers with is friends in Newbury port, in taking leave of his nother, come two years since, tent and to give a arring kirs to a young instructed woman who reided to der the same roof with his parent, and with whom his form y was on the most friendly erms. The land was at that time absent; but

on his return, being apprized of the liberty that and been taken, he resolved on vengeance. It was not, however, until this summer that he ad any opportunity of gratifying his passion. During the young man's usual summer visit to his riends be was one evening decoyed, without susand his brother, and was broten in a most dastardly manner. After being thrashed with a cowide until the skin was nearly broken in many laces, he was knocked down, stamped on and

When his assailants were interrupted by the mely arrival of a neighbor, who had been called hy a member of the family, one of them was kneeling on the young man's breast and beating him in the face in a most brutal manner. He was fortunately rescued; but not until he had received severe injuries, from which he may not fully re-cover for some time.

The assailants have been prosecuted, and it is oped will receive full justice from a New-Eng-

INFLUENCE OF ART UPON MORALS .- Hr. Kurtz writes from Berlin: "I am frequently struck with the excellency of the police regulations in this city. It would require a long letter to give you a correct idea of the or legal direcularity with which every thing is here conducted. Here are no rows or unusual noises; in drunken people staggering through the streets; no unruly noisy boys; no comusion of any kind. There are public gardens, promenades, places of amusemen), &c., without end; but no riots, no loud, hoisterous, profane swearing, and the like. Statues, works of art, flower-heds, trees, streams and jets of water, &c., Savoy Palace, London, which was built six I ustify the sacraces France has made in their behundred and fifty years ago, the whole of built by their diffected and good conduct. This he piles, consisting of oak, elin, beech, and the shestnut, were found in a perfect state of soundness, as also was the planking which sacraces France between the soundness, as also was the planking which sacraces and the sacraces France has made in their behavior, but nobody violence and mols are a strange thing. With us, the democratic principle prevails; but here the principle of subordination and obedience; and this pervades all classes and all departments."

Valley of the Wyr .-- Windelin.

An bour's walk from Chepstow brings you to the base of the celetrated Windchiff. The winding path which conducts you to the summit of this majestic watchtower of nature, is one of the gentlest steps into a kind of baleony, pa tially jutting over ents thus expressed by Coleridge in view of it;

. Oh, what a good v serne Grey clouds that shad we no pot the sunny fields And river now with boshy meks ('er-lirawed, Now wind ig, Iright and fell, with naked banks Him coasts, and cloud-like hills, and shore essocean Had but I movere a temple; the whole word

No wish profoned my ovinwide and heart

Sitting in this rude balcony, or rocky pulpit, with a canopy of thick foliage extended over your head, from the trees at ove, you find yourself on the apex of a crescent mountain of green, the opposite horn of which, gracefully gathering in its woody cliffs, converges to a point of silken lawn, which dips into the Wye, whose channel bends to the curve of its ountain wall. Over this point the eye passes on to the steep wall of another erescent chilf in the dis-Chepstow Castle are described. Overthis, again, he Severn winds, checkered with islands and in dented with promontories covered with woods; and beyond, the bold shore of Bristol tolls its still waves of verdure against the horizon of the vision. Farther to the right opens the widening sea, flashing into d'stinctness beneath the sunlight. The most cautiful feature in this land-and-water-scape is in ic immediate foreground. This is the farm of Lancout, in the bosom of the river, which almost surrounds it. The peninsula, of which it is comprised, is in the shape of a heart, gently sloping from a high neck or ridge to the river. I counted twenty-five fields, all wrought in different tims, and locking like a take of framed pictures in the midst of the stern mountains. The mown fields were so pellucully green, that the trees were mirroted in em, like vessels anchored in the still Hue water.-And there were sheep lying or feeding-I could not discern which-on the banks of the river; and they locked, for all the world, like tufts of wool strewed on the grass. Still the sense of height was not oppressive, nor was the evidence of it, in the dimunitiveness of objects beneath, unpleasant. At right angles with the neck of the peninsular picture-farm, and immediately opposite the lerminating points of both horas of the crescent mountain upon which you stand, arise two vast concave walls, or crescent ridges, the two nearest horns of which meet in, and form, the neck of the pennisula and descend gently the line of its velvet banks to the river's brink. Perhaps the valley or the channel of the Wye may be best described by saying, that it forms the letter S in every three indes, and is the autograph of the enthquake and deluge, chronicing, in these eternal rocks, one of the awful convulsions which rent the earth before man was made, and ere the elements had dissolved the ficrce parinership in which they co-worked to find their own places, and to fill the world with works of sublimo magnificence for the contemplation of reasoning

It was like descending into the lower walks of life, in many senses of significance, to leave this bigh place of nature, erected without hands for the worship of her God. himediately at the very fool of the chill is a littlee cottoge that out-fairies the fair-ies themselves. It is a little gothic thing of moss, with its hundred grasshopper eyes of stsined glass winking at the sunfearms that peop through the yews and clin leaves at it. In this little sylvan temple refreshments are served up to parties who have sharpened their appetites by ascending and descending the chil. There are several apartments for this purpose, all of which are constructed of moss, and fined with the rs, soles. &c., which look as if they would leaf out again if left in the rain. The table in the largest of these apartments, is a section taken out of the built of a walnut-tree that once grew in the court of thepstow Castle. I should think it was six feet in diameter and one foot in thickness, standing on legs of the judst "log cabin" order.— Its surface was polished to the lusture of porcelain, and seemed to conspire to give a relish to the simplest repusa spread upon it by the traveller or ton ist.

Eline Bernitt.

Tintern Abbey, Aug. 22, 1816.

n New England. The True American We have to announce the discontinuance of th TRUE AMERICAN. Olders have been received rom C. M. Clay's Attorney, to let it cease with

the present number. The necessity assigned for taking this step is pecuniary. Mr. Clay's Attorney does not feel willing to meet the regular expenditures of the paper. Its discontinuance, therefore, is deemed indispens

ible by him. We (and we speak solely on our own author ity) regard this discontinuance, as mercly a sua pension, and express our firm conviction that a paper will be established in its place in Kentucky. permanently, in a few weeks.

To our Friends in Kentucky. The above announcement will surprise you, as

much as it surprised us. Neither the Agent in Cincinnati, nor we, had anything whatever to ilo with the pecuniary concerns of the paper. We did not dream, last week, that the necessity for its discontinuance was so urgent, and, had we the means, it should not be discontinued.

We part from the paper with the deepest sorrow. You know, as well as we, that it was rapidly incressing in Kentucky, and that, wherever it eirculated, it extended the cause of freedom.

During the last three months, especially, there seems to have been quite an awakening in all the border slave States on the great question of human freedom. We have letters from nearly all quarters of them, of the most encouraging characterletters, not only expressing the warmest sympathy for the paper, but containing proffers of a hearty co-operation in the esuse.

What can be done, we know not. But we are resolved, if a small amount of means can be obtained so as to promise any thing like permanency, to start a paper in the place of the True American. The good we have gained by so hard a toil must not be abandoned. The larger good, almost within the grasp of the friends of freedom, by a continuation of their efforts, must not be given up.

We need not say, to our readers, that the task, indertaken by us, was surrounded with difficulties. We had prejudices to encounter at every point, and from almost every class. But conducting the True American, as every such paper should be conducted, upon the largest spirit of human love. and human toleration-understanding the suspicions and hates of alayeholders, and treating them with kindness and forbearance, even, while they were seeking to destroy us-meeting their passion with calm appeal-and doing nothing, directly, or hearing among them. We have several letters giving cheering evidence of this fact, from men of large property and decided influence in the State. We quote from one of them:

"I cannot call myself a friend of emancipation, or a supporter of your paper; but having read it for the last two months, I am sat fiel that the subject of slavery ought to be discussed, and that you are discussing it in a just and proper manner. This is no small confusion for ne to make. I have seen your paper marry every week for six months past, but I have tossed it from me with that sort of contempt that a man feels for a thing he despises. Some six or eight weeks ago Mr.—and myself happened at —during a heavy rain.

B—took up your paper and read it; when he had done, he handed it to me, saying, 'I'll swear, this fellow is nearer right than I thought he could larly read over every paper that has been issued and I have found increased satisfaction and light in doing so. I say now, as a slaveholder, as my neighbor B., and several other slaveholders say, hat the question of slavery ought to be discussed and that if discussed as you do it, no citizen could in fairness placet. I thought to write you this, not for publication, but in justice to myself and some of my friends who have opposed you in every way

We could multiply quotations of this character.

But it is among the non-slaveholders of Kentueky, East Tennessee, Western North Carolina, and portions of Western Virginia, that our increase has been most rapid. We use this word rapid, of course, in a limited sense, and yet we know nut that we ought to do so. Our subscription list with this class is really large, and its increase, at particular places, is most remarkable. At one post office in Barren county, where we had only three subscribers after the mob, we have now fifty! In other counties where we had, a year ago, one or two friends, we send now ten, fifteen, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, and up to a hundred and lifty, papers! And from every quarter, without one exception, we have received from non-slaveholding subscribers the most animating accounts of the progress of the cause of emancipation, and of tha earnestness with which the True American has been sought after and read by nearly all classes.

One of these true-hearted men writes us: "I give you my great approbation of the True American, and now say I like it next to my wife. I give it the preference to all others. I think it conducted with ability and with spirit. editorials are good, and the contributions furnished and pieces selected, generally, are of the right It is doing the work in Kentucky, and no mistake.'

Let no one suppose we make these quotations to gratify any idle vanity. We will not pretend to be exempt from this common feeling, or to be indifferent to the soothing voice of a friendly applause; but at this frour, when we are about separating with friends who have stood by us on trying occasions, and who, like us, unknown, have fought faithfully the good fight, we can truly and honestly say, that our feelings and thoughts centre alone in them, and the cause.

The question arises now, shall they have no organ? Shall there be no anti-slavery paper in Kentucky! We cannot, we repeat, tell what the future may bring forth. But if it be possible for us, by any sacrifices or industry, to secure such an organ, and establish it permanently, it shall be

Priends of freedom in Kentucky, in bidding you farewell, temporarily, we trust, we would exhort you to be firm and unyielding in your defence of the rights of man. You have done much for them already. You can do yet more. There is nothing which a tircless energy and an honest heart may not conquer .-- no difficulties which they may not successfully conthat, - no oppression which they may not overcome. God grant you now this tircless energy and honest heart !

To our Friends in the Free States. You will learn from the article above that the True American is to be discontinued after the present number.

We understand and appreciate the motives which induced you to subscribe to it, and most cordially do we thank you for your sympathy and

The work to which this journal has been devoted, is no trifling one. It required, on the part of its conductor, a full and accurate knowledge of slavery-a thorough comprehension of the views, interests, passions, and prejudices of slaveholdersand a like familiar acquaintance with the condition, feelings, and thoughts, of the white laboring classes, and such a use of this knowledge as to enable him to speak so as to be heard by the largest possible number, without exciting anger or dislike. To do this, and, at the same time, not to yield one lota of principle, was no easy matter. We have endeavored to accomplish this object, in part, at least, by simply speaking the truth, as we hold it, in love. The progress of the paper in gislature of the State a warm contest, indirectly the slave States shows, we think, that we have not labored altogether in vain.

We believe-we could almost say we knowthat a journal conducted as this paper has been, would go far, in the course of a few years, to be gin the work of emancipation in the slave States. We will not enlarge upon the importance of having an anti-slavery organ in the slave States, of Louisville, both men of ability, and accomplishnor speak of the joy which pro-slavery men will ed speakers, were pitted against each other, the feel at the discontinuance of the True American Both will be apparent enough to reflecting minds.

right means to accomplish it. Then again, we honor: have been educated under every disadvantage, Mr. Bullock replied, in substance, that ha had and may not often, or always, see the light as no cause to blush for his constituency. That it was true he represented on that floor men who had been born in other climes—that Ireland, Gercheumstances, that we should fail to express the many, Holland, France and Italy, had all contrib whole truth? Is it remarkable that we should err? uned to make my one population; but that he dell' For this failure, you should have, as a majority have and the truest liberality, rejoicing that your breth-fact, that they were generally honest, enterprizing as far as they have, in the cause of freedom.

right that you should grow weary of heart, and faint, when, after a few years' toil, you see no great results? You must have faith, and consent to work in that faith. You must be willing to die with the free white labor of the country, or submit to an inundation of negro slavery, he could not world's history? Let us rejoice if we can plant an in ubus upon the country, and prey upon its way-side seed in our day, if others, who are to come after us, shall taste the ripened fruit of the tree we planted. Patience! It is a great and rare deed, that Mr. Bullock understood thoroughly the tree we planted. Patience! It is a great and rare virtue. It is essential to all good men, and to every good cause. Let us cultivate it. Let it mark the conduct and character of the defenders. with calin appeal—and doing nothing, directly, or indirectly, to peril their peace, or injure their prosperity—we were slowly, but surely, gaining a prosperity—we were slowly, but surely, gaining a otherwise true, they will triumph.

compels us to abandon, temporarily even, the defence of the good cause. Willingly, joyously would we devote our lives to it, content to struggle on, unknown, if thereby we could lift up the country freed from the blighting curse! He said, degraded, and make human love and human lib- in reply to those who defended these dogmas: erty more and more the bond uniting man to The provision of the Constitution he held to be

For your aid in helping us to do what we have done, we thank you with all our heart! Heaven slavery as a great political evil, and would glad speed the coming of the hour when we shall see see the country freed from the blighting cu the dawn of the day of Universal FREEDOM, and thus know, by the glorious reality, that our fleighted with the last eargo of American slaves, efforts have not been in vain! In this hope, we should spread her canvass for the shores of Line. bid you an affectionate farewell.

Ohto choice of William Bebb, Whig, as governor .- ring elements of party strife melted into one gen The Senate is a tie. The lower house has a eral prayer of joy, and thankfulness, and safety. Whig majority of two-perhaps four. The liber- This debate arose upon a proposition to repeal ty vote is double what it was last year.

Penusylvania.

Nay, more—our subscription list itself—perhapa and it would seem as if the Whigs were carry-best interests of the State, by draining it of its prothe best test—shows a slow, but steady increase ing all before them. They have so far gained duce, which was wealth, and supplying it with an four members of Congress, and their organs in unnecessary slave population, which was poverty. Philadelphia claim a majority in both branches of In reference to one of its social evils he said, in the Legislature.

Maryland. roll, were defeated at the late election. It will be bia; and the clanking of chains, forged for human borne in mind that these two men exerted them- limbs, will be heard duily in her streets." selves to stop all liberty of speech on the subject. There are, scattered over the State, many of of slavery, in Maryland, as members of the last our ablest men, who, in spirit, concur with Mr. Legislature. The Baltimore Saturday Visiter, Bullock, and who are for emancipation now, upon and its editor, Dr. Snodgrass, were their especial some one of the various grounds so often stated by

Vermont. The Legislature of this State has elected Horace Eaton, Governor; Leonard Sargent, Lieut. | said by them! Patience! Patience! they only | ing slaves. the Whig candidates. The vote for Governor stood—Eaton 136; Smith 75; Brainard 11. So the Government is fully organized, in Whig hands

Kentucky. It sleeps. When lifting themselves

Message to Gen, Taylor.

From the People's Journal. SUCH WERE THE LAST WORDS OF GOETHE. The God-enamel'd flower And gently would unfold Its pencil'd cup; Whilst the sun it saith, "Arise and chase the night, Wipe off this tear of dew-

More light! more light!" When twilight steals away, The wood-bird, singing, grieves, And ealls the evening back To tint the leaves; It saith, "Oh, linger yet, I still, in airy fligt t Would bathe my golden breast-

Stay, seay, O light " And thus the sou cries out, When dawn begins to break And in the sky it sees The first gray streak: "Away, away, dark sins,

Ye've held me long in night; I long to walk in day— More light! move light!" Then comes the life's broad moon, With sun and ultry beam; And oft the soul doth err In act and dream : Sun-spots arise to dim The perfectness of sight,

"Temper the light!" Then evening stealeth on-The last hours of the strife, When angels beeken us To leave this life: Then as the soul soars up heaven'a most holy height.

It erieth, plaintively, "O Lord, more light! More light! more light! to sea What mystic path I tread, What dangers hover o'er My heart and head! Oh, stretch thy guiding hand And lead me through this night; Then bathe me in a flood Of parfect light.

It is not Dead. There is power enough in Kentucky to redeen it from slavery if it could only be properly roused

and directed.

It is but a few years ago that we had in the Le upon slavery. Many of our best men took part is t. But the sentiment of our Legislature was, tha to addition should be made to the number of on slaves, and in this sentiment the people of the State most heartily concurred.

We remember well the discussion. Mr. Caloon, of Breekenridge county, and Mr. Bullock, former for slavery, the latter against it.

Mr. Calhoon is represented to have been sever We cannot allow this sad oceasion to pass by upon the German and Irish portion of Mr. Bulwithout offering our poor advice to the friends of lock's constituents. The language attributed to liberty out of the slave States, in one or two parti- him in the papers of the day, make him refer to culars. You should practice and manifest towards, them as "sufficiently servile and dependent to antheadvocstes of freedom in the slave States the large, awer all the purposes of slaves." We doubt if est liberality, and cultivate, at the same time, the Mr. C. expressed himself so strongly; we are corstrongest patience. We have stated to you the tain, at least, that he would not so speak now. difficulties under which we labor. They require He has a generous heart, and would lift up rather that every string upon the harp of human sym- than crush the down-trodden. He has liberal pathy should be touched, and that, too, without a views, and knows that no State can be permanentjar. While doing or attempting this, some of ly prosperous that tolerates slavery. We dare say you have not felt its necessity, and others of you there was a time when he did not feel and expres failed to understand its object. Offence, conse- himself in this spirit; nay, we doubt not about hi quently, was taken, and we, occasionally, censuled. saying something which caused Mr. Bullock not We complain not, but, we think, in all these cases | merely to defend his constituents as laborers, but that you should have taken it for granted that we to speak on the whole subject with an independhad a good object in view, and that we were using ence and eloquence, which must do him lasting

done, manifrsted towards us the kindliest sympathy asylum in the United Sates, and had found a home ren, under all their disadvantages, had advanced, industrious, and useful citizens. He revelled the idea that they were mean, dependent, and servile But yet more, friends of freedom, should you cultivate PATIENCE towards the cause in the South, and its advocates. Our work cannot be ac- | represent upon that floor. Is it, said Mr. Bullock. complished in a day. It will require years. Is it the object of the gentleman (and such seems to be right, then, that you should repine when you do not behold st once the fruits of our labors? Is it dehased, degraded, and refuse slaves of the South? with your armor on, even though no one victory classified as to his choice. The one contributes to gladden your sight. What, indeed, is a life in the our wealth and respectability; the other would be

Most deeply do we mourn the occasion which ral relation, and ought to be perpetual, move him

sacred and binding; he could not be induced listurb the right of property, or interfere with the relation of master and slave. But he looked upor would be, said Mr. Bulock, a glorous day for ria. A nation of freemen would pause to contemdate the sublimity of the scene. The blessings of Heaven would be invoked by an incalculable host The election in this State has resulted in the of eyes would be turned upon it, and all the jar-

Kentucky from other States, for purposes of traf-We have heard from more than half the State, of the proposed measure would be suicidal to the fic. Mr. Bullock argued that the consummation aubstance: "Repeal the law, and Louisville, the commercial metropolis of the State, will become a Claggett, of Prince George, and Hoop, of Car- slave-market, second only to the district of Colum-

objects of hate. Verily, the people can be trusted. us. We doubt if, at this hour, there exists any real difference of opinion between this gentleman and his former opponent, Mr. Calhoon. But why bide their time. They wait only for the opportu-

up, and learning that the hour now is, that freedom-universal freedom-may be safely defend-The National Intelligencer says, that Major J. ed, the advocates of this sentiment will blow a authors of them. Graham would leave Washington on the morning blast that will startle those of us who have been of the 15th inst., with instructions from the War fighting so long alone, as it were, against the curse. Department to Gen. Taylor to terminate the ar. Let us hear it. Let us work, that we may hear nistice with Ampudia, as soon as he received the it. For, as sure as we do work faithfully and honestly, so sure shall we live to see the day when all this shall come to pass; and when, besides, men will say aloud, and in public places, as if there were some honor in the thing, "Oh, I was always for freedom. On such a day, I spoke boldly for it, and did not mind the passion and prejudice of my neighbors. I was always for liberty!"

> Government Financiering. Mr. Secretary Walker finds scrious difficulty in raising money at the Last for government pur-

Every party ought to inaist upon the doctrine, as far as it is practicable, of paying as we go .-Nothing so effectually checks extravagant expenditures in private or public, as its rigid enforcement. The people who aet upon this maxim, rarely find their government involved in uscless war, and the government that knows its people to be so determined, as rarely seek to engage in it. But we are out upon the open sea now, and there is no telling where we shall land.

It seems, from the New York papers, that publie sentiment is very much against the banks loaning money to Mr. Walker. All parties say, Let government try its own policy. "There is no ill nature," says the Journal of Commerce, " about | the business, and there is no reason why government should not try its own policy as well as the people; none why the people should be made aick to save the administration from taking its own medicine." This neutral, or commercial paper,

The truth is, that the Secretary made a grand mistake, and that after practical men had told him the truth, in putting out his treasury notes without interest. He seemed to think that the treasure rency, which would circulate without the common virtues of "unauthorized" inoney. If he had is-aned the notes with five aml a half per cent interest, five or ten millions of them would have been absorbed by temporary surpluses, and he would have been a great financier in high cre lit. Bul he could not be drawn into sufficient practicableness to do this, and so a different verdict is set down against him. In the meantime the current set hard against the revenue. A great quantity of goods are being exported, for a drawback of the high duties paid upon them, which may or may not be "relanded within the United States," a lower duty upon a lower cost. Hesides, the fresh importations are now all going into ware-house to await the first of December, except so nuch as is necessary for immediate consul fluties, therefore, for the next two mor will be diminished, and the debentures increase while the Mexican war will call for exact opposite state of things. When the Su Treasury law goes into operation fully, it will be horoughly complied with throughout the country the system, and all hands will have a chance to see how much good it accomplishes. The finances of the people are in a fair way to stand well. but the common treasury is in a doubtful predica-

Baltimore was visited by a severe gale, October 14th, and much loss of life and property occasion ed thereby in the city and Chesapeake Bay. The cellars and lower floors on the wharf were overflowed by the tide, and canal-boats and small wster-craft were sunk in the river and bay. At Washington, also, the storm was very severe. Indeed, it extended all along the sca-coast and did, every

where, serious damage. The Army. The reader will find in another column full de tails of the lattle of Monterey, together with the official report of Gen. Taylor.

The bravery of our troops, and their ability to cope with any foe, nobody questions. They fight well, and will ever do so when called into the But what else have we gained by the victory of

Monterey, that the simple fact of establishing the valor of American soldiery? We are no neare conquering peace. We are not so near. For our position is such that we are more exposed the farther we advance into the heart of Mexico, and And drove the good and just to seek a foreign grave. tess able to'sandine her. Indeed, if the Mexican people were resolved to prevent it, their sub ugation would be a physical impossibility. Let us examine, briefly, the condition of affairs in Mexico.

We have taken Montercy, and defeated Ampudia. But Gen. Taylor was unable to hold the 11,000 Mexicans, Ampudia's force, as prisoners of war. It is true, he made this demand; but it is equally evident that he did not persist in it. And for a very obvious reason. It would have taken his whole army to guard his prisoners, in the first place, and in the second, it would have required all his mesns to have victualled or supported them. He was obliged, therefore, to let them go, and doubtless, did the best circumstances would admit of. So far, then, as results are concerned, the victory at Monterey amounts to little or nothing.

But there are more serious difficulties io the way. As Gen. Taylor pushes his force into the interior, his lines of military defence become attenuated and weakened; as the Mexicans are pressed nearer the centre of home, all their resources become condensed and strengthened. Suppose the Americans go on to Sahilli, they will have to pass through the same battle seenes that were witnessed at Monterey. If they win, what then? Why, they cannot take the Mexican army as prisoners of war, and they will be left, consequently, to go on and make reastance at some other point. Suppose, however, making a virtue of necessity, that Gen. Taylor, the next victory he wins, enforces a aurrender of the Mexican troops, where is he? What ean he do? He ties his own hands, and leaves himself without the possibility of reaping

any substantial benefit from his victories. Again. It is evident that the Mexicans are not wanting in courage. Physically, they are inferior to our people. They will neither do nor dare as much. But then they can be taught to acquire much of that discipline, and active vigor which makes our troops so irresistable. And just now we are doing our part in teaching them this lesson. Our best officers admit that they have already as skillful gunners, and that their parks of artillery are nearly as well managed as ours. The consequence is, or will be, that every battle will teach them to fear us less and less, and if there should ment, enable shem to resist our forces with a certsinty, almost, of checking, ultimately, their pro-

It appears to us, under the present aspect of affairs, that the conquest of Mexico, if the Mexicans te at all united, will be no easy matter. We are certain, we cannot effect it, under this supposition, without incalculable loss of life and treasure. It is difficult to understand the policy of our Governour difficulties by diplomatic arrangement—no one falsa pretensions. He exclaims can calculate when the contest will cease, or what

Litterary Nolices. We had intended noticing the following interest-

1, Mr. Shreve's, delivered August 17th, at Hanover College, Ia. 2. Alex. Brown's, sermon on the duty of instruct-

We have not time, or to tell the truth, we are not exactly in heart to talk about the subject matters of these discourses, in the same earnest spirit in in which the authors treat them. So we must let And humbled, hound, oppress'd, the nations still rethem pass. At another time we may refer to these discouracs, and dwell at length upon the views of the

Gallagher's Poem. William D. Gallagher delivered a poem before Hanover College, Ia., which we have just received,

and which we like much. There is nothing like earnestness after all. Your critic may ait down and tear to pieces what seems to us very beautiful and true. We have no relish for this spirit. We see in this poem of Mr. Gallagher's, what we deem faults; some petty; some large; but beyond there is a power, an earnestness, in the poet which makes us, from the beginning to the end of his poem, go on with hun as with a friend and brother.

The poem is entitled, "The Promisa of the present," and the following is the argument:

I. Man's hope in the Present. II. A retrospect -the Past-The Patrisrchaf Ages. III. Man in the first riottons of the Earth. IV. Greece-Philosophies of the Athenians-Man under the Grecian Democracies.—V. The Etruseuns, and earlier nations of Italy—Their fall, and the rise of the Roman Empire—Advent of Chistismity—Irruptions of the Northern Hordes, and fall of Rome. VI. The Middle Ages—Dawning of the New Civilization— The Modern Nations—Italy—Italian Art and Pactry-Prance-Infidelity-The French Revolution -Priestly Dominance, VII. A transition to the New World-Pile Pilgrim Fathers-Man under prospect of Self-Government—America. VII. Descendants of the Founders of our Free Institutions— Past, Present, and Folure. IX. Progress of the

The opening of the poem is fine. The lines which he could not pay, and who was married to fall upon our car, as if he who spoke them a mulatto woman, by whom he had six children. knew them to be true. And there is faith—that his SLAVE! and consequently the six children are kind of faith which the true poet knows so well slaves also! The result is, the creditors of the abhow to inspire—in their very uttersnee, which sconding alderman have made arrangements to makes the reader feel as if he had seize the wife and children and sell them for he -power to wrestle with the Wrong, And to achieve the Right.

The portsis of Eternity to ope, Hath the forever-struggling heart of Man, Been quickened by such hope As sninstes and fills each fibre now. Never before both his commanding brow With equal radiance heen bright; Nor the high impress horne so strong Of paw'r to wrestle with the Wrong, Not until now both his mysterious soul. The circuit of Eternity that sweeps,

NEVER, since Time began

Thua does the poem begin:

Felt calm amid the tides of Thought that roll Their mighty volumes through its soundi Not until now have his unresting eyes Pierced steadily the thick old gloom that lies On and around him from his naisl day,-And seen, with faith that knows not to deapond, The heaven of heauty that lies height beyond, Outspreading wide, and stretching far away The earlier ages are glanced at. The times of the Patriarchs, and the faith, love, and truth that dwelt in the green groves of the primeval land, are well and beautifully described. Then follows earth's earlier nations, and then Greece and Rome, worn out subjects almost, and made stala by the bombast of our fourth of July orstore, yet handled by the poet with delicaey and enthusiasm. Sings

In that fair land, whose shores Of old renown the Idue Ægesa laves, Where through Arcadian vales Eurotas pours His consecrated waves, Rose nations up like metrors-bright and grand; And inightiest enterprises there were plann'd, And perfected; and there the arts of war And peace grew up together; snil sfar From vexing turnelt, 'neath green-roofing trees, White-headed meo coun'd high phifosophies, And built up systems; and the human mine Heaved like s fettered giant, when he feels New strength, that may defy the gyves that hind His limbs, but in th' unusual effort reels, And faints, and falls. So it was then : there came No freedom to the spirit, but in name; The soul that round, on during wing, abroad Through space, built templea "to the Unknown The wisdom that made eloquent the grove

The heart that swell'd at deeds of high renown, Sank 'mid its own dehasing vices down; The srin that soonest rose And struck for Liberty its fiercest blows Was the same arm that gave His galling fetters to the slave

Inculcated no Law of Perfect Love;

Where o'er Etrurian valleys apread Serenest skies of sofiest blue Where leaping Alpine torrents fed Meandering streams, that glided through Cool poplar shades, and stole among Low thickets with the wine-grapes hung,-Where yellow Tiber roll'd between Banks hving in eternal green,

And all of sweet, or grand, or fair Was on the earth, and in the air,-The seeds of ustions wandered. Settling flown And striking root, soon many a quiet town Sprang up along the green scelivities And in the shadows of enthowering trees, And here, reposing through the hot mid-day, Or in cool murn and breezy eve away Seeding broad fields, or from the generous soil Gathering rich fruits without o'ertasking toil, A lisppy people lived: happy, if case, And plenty, and the simple pow'r to plessa Rude fancies, and to satisfy desires As rude, be happiness. Populous cities rose Ere long, and to them the unfoly fires That madden, and call down unnumbered woes On earth, were kindled; and the hearts of men Became the alters of Ambition then.

Strife for dominion next That clime of beauty vext; And nien unknown before as foes, In fiercest hate arose, And rush'd, with sword and spear, in deadly strife Then glittered over many a field Cuirass, helm, hanneret and shield: And, crushing whatsoe'er would ber, Together rolf'd the tides of war And, wildly mingling, rose on high The clash, the curse, the great, the furtous battle-cry. Soon the calm Heaven look'd down On plains with dead n'erstniwn;

And many a peaceful water Ran red and thick with slaughter; And where their hattling armies met, Ambition-insil, that blow to strike The stars of the young nations set-Conquered and conqueror alike:
All sank but one, When that fierce strife was done,

And high above their ashes soon Earth's grandest and her mightiest empire rose: How bught sud dazzling its majestic noun l How dark is close! Above its legions proudly waved The easle banner of the free Beneath the lost of Tyranic Well hit a tyrant's tools to be The gentler virines struggled long; Learning and Art together stood; And Tully's speech, and Maro's song, Had lessons for the brave and good; And the mild Star, whose orbit lay In old Judean heavens away, Came, and stood over them, but shona On heads of night, and hearts of stone: Then open'd wide the frozen North, And poured her hordes by millions forth-

And what was tottering ere they cama, Soon yielded to the sword and flame, Mr. Gallagher is filled with a generous and hument; but if it be bent on war and conquest-if it mane spirit. War for him has no charma. He look not to British interference, or a settlement of loves not its demon spirit, and will not eater to its

> Wor!-War again! Not now for freedom, but for blood! Nor was this struggle vain: For thick the warm and purple flood Rsn over many a trampled plsin, Where men like demons fought, Like demons fell

As if their fiery hearts had caught The hottest passions of intensest hell. Weakened and laint at length They fell where they had poured their strength; And as they sank exhausted down The priestly initre, and the royal crawn Above them rose; and theirs again

Were galling yoke and clanking chain: [main, Mr. G. closes his poem as follows: THE PROMISE OF THE PRESENT! Hour by hour see the upgrowing of a perilous pow'r, Whose mightiest energy, whene'er it come, Will strike the pale and atartled nations dumb, Not here—not here alone, Pants the torn bosom for a heter day,

But wheresee'er the light of truth hath shone. In the Old World away. Patiently, well and long many for the few have toil'd in sweat,-Not deeming lightly of the accursed wrong, Had come the day of reckoning and wrath.

Of slave and peasant,-where the rice-swampa spread,
Or where his bone and crust the Chartist both, Or where Hibernia's sons in bondage tread, Or by the Danube's iey wave, or where The dusky Syrian roves with bosom ba Where'er a proud and trainpled spirit bleeds, A desperate purpose nerves for desperate deeds; And outraged millions, rising from the dust, Place in on-looking Heav'n their hope, their trust, And pant to mingfa or that glurious fight, [Right. Which shall feat down the Wrong-lift up the The voice of Senstes, and the breath of Kinga, Order and law, shall then be fragile thinga,-For, as herce tempests, lashing as they aweep Fumultoous billows on the sounding Deep

Strike flown the mightiest fleets, and scatter wide The provilest atmaments its waves that ride,-So human passions, of terrific birth, Shall sweep and desolate the broad green Earth, Until the fight be fought, the victory Sold to pay his Debts. true principles of Liberty—The Human Masses— Their triumph in on-coming conflicts—Universal appearance from Charleston, S. C., of a certain erman and Bank Director, on account of debta

It turns out, now, that this mulatto woman was husband'a and their father's debts! Think of that ye pious and christian people; in this republican and christian country, a mau's wife and childrenbone of his hone, and blood of his blood—are to be sold to pay his debts! Here is one of the legitimate fruits of Slavery; it first encourages a man to libidinous habits with his slaves, and then when misfortune overtakes him with a group of his own begotten slave children around him, he sees the remorseless creditor come and seize upon the issue of his loins, and the wife of his bosom. to sell them in the shambles, like beasts. There this horrible state of things, and every man who does not lift up his voice against it, will have some share in that account.—Washington Patriol.

Co . spondence of the Cincinnati Herald. that we have been trying to increase the eirtion of the True American. And in order that may form some idea of the progress and sucthat has attended our efforts, I shall advert It was thought by some that such documents were inadmissible, and that his presence was not necessary in this community; according y, on the evening of the day following, this notic

Dr. Hickock-You are requested by the undersigned and many others, to settle up your business I you have any to settle, in ten days from this me and leave this State. If you will do so willeave or abide the consequences. Glasoow, 19th June, 1843.

or, as it was called, request, was handed to him

The above was signed by 88 names. He settled up, or at any rate, left the county within the time named in the above notice, and I suppose did, as I have never heard that he has been in the

an anti-slsvery paper taken in this county, or in this (Green River) country, as it is called, and collected in Florida, then a Spanish possession, this (Green River) country, as it is called, and that was the Philanthropist. A few years before that time, say about 1836 or 1837, some fourteen copies of that paper, as I understand, were taken in this part of Kentucky. But the principal antislavery men moved from here from that time to 1843, so that you may readily understand the state of feeling about the time the above notice was brought forth. After that time, the few anti-slavery friends left thought it unsafe for the principal acted on in the case given to be considered as a precedent. Accordingly, as you will recollect, twenty dollars were placed in your hands, to pay for twenty copies of the Herald and Philanthropist, as we could procure the subscribers and forward as we could procure the subscribers and forward. for twenty copies of the Herald and Philanthropust, as we could procure the subscribers and forward the names to you, as it was shortly after the time that you made the offer of that paper to clubs of twenty for \$20, say in March, 1844. In about States hall been out on a slave-hunting expediture of the considerable of the co twelve months from that time, with considerable tion, and had caught and butchered the blacks at difficulty and much effort, that list of subscribers the expense of the slavery-hating freemen of the amounted to twenty-one. And about that time, North. (1845,) or a little after, the prospectus for the their friends in the negro tort, and thus begun the True American was published in the Herald, and first Seminole war, which involved us with Spain True American was published in the Herald, and as several of the subscribers' years were about expiring, they concluded they must patronize the True American, as it was proposed to publish it in our own State. So, accordingly, in June of last year, \$10 were forwarded to C. M. Clay, for five copies of that paper. It received no additions subscriber until October, after that paper made its subscriber until October, after that paper made its removaled appearance, and gave evidence that resuscitated appearance, and gave evidence that reculected into a tract, near the centre of the penthe 18th of August only suspended its animation, and not produced its death, as some supposed.

confected into a tract, hear the insula, where, notwithstanding the neighborhood of a strong military post, they continued still to the 18th of August only suspended its annuation, and not produced its death, as some supposed.

From that time to this, its friends have labored somewhat more successfully, and they have become inspired with more zeal for the cause, and indeed some are looking forward, believing the states government, to remove beyond the Mississianic which however, they positively refused to

time will soon arrive when they shall have evising is which, however, they positively refused to enter that their labor has not been in vain. And entertain. In 1832, the business was taken up as I gave you some of the evidence on which to again more resolutely, and by the treaty of Payne's predicate what public sentiment was in 1843, I Landing, they consented to an arrangement, acmust necessarily give you what we consider some evidence of what the state of public sentiment now is. From the time given above to now, your Herald has some seven subscribers, the Baltimore Satviday Visiter three, the True American sevenlyty-two; also the Anti-Slavery Reporter has some ident Jackson and the Indians. A large part of twenty copies, or more, that comes here once a the nation, burning with a sense of former wrongs, month; besides the New York Tribune, and the and believing themselves to be now over-reached

the rads of several members of the Court. I saw, agent in Florida reckoned the whole popul during this week, at one time, four of its members, including men, women and children, Indiana including a distinguished Judge, with copies of the regular troops, had been marsball dition to the regular troops, had been marsball

Amorican, and the other papers naoned, they are generally the working men of the community, men who regard labor as honorable, and are not ashained there must be interminable war. The North had of it. We hope your own State will show the world that you love Liberty and Justice, and these world that your fellow-citizen, Lewis, will receive such a vote, that your position will not be mistaken on the thust be interminable war. The North had plenty of lives and money to apare, and these must insure Georgia and Alabama against the loss of a single runnway negro. What worthier test a vote, that your position will not be mistaken on could there he of Northern loyalty? What fitter the great question of Liberty and Slavery.

The evidences that we see from the Northern

They did not quite get us into a wa

The evidences that we see from the Northern or Free States on this great issue, inspires us with hope, (and the issue mainly depends on you) that Liberty is yet in reserve for us. J. L. G.

The Slave Power .-- No. XIII. WHAT HAS THE NORTH TO DU WITH IT !

The North has aomething to do with the national legislation, which has charge of all the great affairs of the national body, and presents it before Just as much as belongs to its share of the waste, the world and before history as a ruffian or a Christian people, according as a ruffian or Christ-wayward and domineering Slave Power is contin-Christian people, according as a ruflian or Christian policy guides its counsels.

follow each other so fast, that the lstest soon throwa those which have preceded into forgetful-

It is but fifteen years since the moral sense of the country and of the world was shocked by the barbarous treatment of the Cherokec Indians. By successive cessions of territory, they had become reduced to a tract of five millions of acres, between the States of Georgia and Alabama. Sixteen successive treaties had been made with them by the United States, recognizing their computations to United States, recognizing their competency to treat as independent communities, and gnarantying to them the soil which they had determined to York to China, is from ten to twelve months; but retain. Under the instructions of Christian missionaries, they had abandoned the practices of savage life, betaken themselves to the stationary pur- Cuttivator. suits of grazing and agriculture, and settled into

over the territory, annexing it by parts to certain of lier counties, and at the same time enorting that no Cherokee should be a party of a witness in any of her courts. The following year she can acted further, that if any Cherokee chief should attempt to prevent the people of his tribe from emigrating, he should be liable to imprisonment for four years, and that if any Cherokee should attempt to prevent a chief from selling the whole country, he should be imprisoned not less than Be cheerful, brethren! We'll toil to our nor more than six years.

What was the government of the United States We will not grieve each other we table considerations, and by more solemn treations there are months in the year, had stiputed by the state are months in the year, had stiputed by the state of t , for the Cherokee country was charged with ing given retuge to runaways. In 1830, the ncians appealed to General Jackson for defence gainst what they justly characterized as " a wanton usurpation of power, sanctioned neither by the common law of the land, nor by the laws of naure;" and were answered (letter of Eaton, Sectary of War, April 18th, 1829.) that they were o expect nothing from him, but must either sub-nit to Georgia, or to a removal to lands beyond

The least of us has an important part

To act upon the world's st'll chunging stage: word, the President presently removed the troops which had been atationed for their defence. Hy application for a writ of injunction against Geor-

* During Mr. Adams's admin stration, when

or spondence of the Cincennati Herald.
GLASCOW, Kr., Sept. 27, 1846.

Glascow, Kr., Sept. 27, 1846.

Court of the United States, where it went off on dre ped you a line. I now do so. My only apolbed you a line. I now do so. My only appear for my neglect is not that you were forgotten, that we have been trying to increase the circum their homes to a distant region beyond the other guaranty as those of which they had already experienced the value, till Arkansas shall be back to what was the feeling here some few years ago, and show you what you may conclude it is jurisdiction over them as Georgia had done before, now. The evidence I shall adduce is this. A few Under the direction of General Scott the removal years back, a physician and member of the Pres-byterism church came to this county, who received stance of the case allowed. Their lands were disand showed to his friends, a few numbers of a tributed by lottery among the people of Georgia, d by yourself called, "Facts for the and the ineffaceable stain remains on the honor of the nation. Its character stands settled by a decree of the highest national tribunal. In September, 1831, three missionaries were sentenced by a Georgia Court to four years' imprisonment in the penitentiary for residing among the Cherby one of the officers of the commonwealth for the okees, without taking the outh of allegiance to that State. The case was carried up to the Su-pieme Court of the United States, who decreed (May 3d, 1832.) that the imprisonment was illegal, because the law of Georgia, assuning jurisdiction over the Cherokee country, was contrary to laws and treaties of the United States, and lingly, we would be gratified, if not, you have to therefore null and void. The missionances were discharged ten months after, but the poor Indians were without rediess.

The Seminole troubles, of twenty-five years' State since that time.

At that time, I do not know of but one copy of At the close of the war of 1812, a number of the their friends in the negro tort, and thus begun the

menth; besides the New York Tribune, and the Watchman of the Valley, and several others, good papers of the kind, but not so effective as the first in mioned in the auti-slavery cause.

Another thing is, on the counters and tables of several of our merchants and mechanics may be a copies of the True American. Herald, and A ti-slavery Reporter, and in our Court House I has noticed several copies of the ahave mained papers lying on the tables within the bar, or in the the ads of several members of the Court. I saw, the discovered members of the Court. I saw, agent in Florida recknied the whole popul the bar, and during the past week, during the season of our Court, I think more than half of the volunteers from the neighboring States, and in

ime some of the members were reading some of the middle of that year the expense already incurthe above named papers. All I shall say on that subject is, that three years ago, I did not see any such thing. The best of all is some of the 88 whom a few hundress of outlawed Indians could such thing. The best of all is some of the 88 that signed the foregoing notice, are now subscribers to the True American, and, I know, are constant readers of both it and the Herald.

This increase has not been without effort and cost, but our success has exceeded our expectations, especially when we commenced our efforts. Another thing is, that we regard as ominous of success, that of these 72 subscribers to the True

e, (and the issue mainly depends on you,) terprize and Creole, but it is no thanks to Mr. Calhoun or his Thrasonic backers that they did not. It seemed at one time getting to be a very pretty quarrel, and had John Bull been a more favorable subject for Southern valor to practise upon, it may be that we should have pressed it to

nally bringing on the country.

*Report of the Adjutant General, in House Doctorism, No. 8, 26th Congress, 2d Session.

† Speech of Mr. Everett of Vermont, in the House, July 14th, 1840.

† An order of General Jessup, of August 3d, 1837, respecting captured property of the Seminoles, announces.

an orderly and well conducted community. They A COACH UNDER SAIL.-The New Orleans Roller's and orderly and well confidence community. They had schools, churches, books, and a printing-press and newspaper.

But the people of Georgia, one in every dozen of whom could not so much as read the plainest English the Cherokees could write, coveted their the coverage of the constructed with four wheels, the front ones heing much water apart than those behind, and on them resis a looy like that of an onnolous. neighbors' houses and lands; and in 1827, an act | fa front is the mast, on which the mainstell is placed, and the Legislature of that State asserted the right where the longue of an ordinary carriage is, is a lowerit of taking a forcible possession. The next year, for the jib. It is steered by an apparatus which directs for given extended her jurisdiction (as she called it) the hund wheels. The beach on Gaivesion Island is as

The Laborer's Sou What was the government of the United States We will not murmur, though incle As on we wander, thirsting to asp

Towards those lovely objects which awaken The noblest energies of human souls Soon as our thoughts the proper path have taken. Seeking that pleasurance which oft controls

Life's stern realities - Heaven will fire cach With love for sacred Right-with Justice for mankind!

We, in the tasks assigned us, must engage With tireless energy-with honest heart! We will not writhe too willly 'neath the smart Which stern oppression sometimes makes us

But work into each other's hands, to heal Each other's sufferings, and cause depart The ills which now perplex us. On before There is a land of promise fair and bright; The present we must learn to use aright! Onward! still onward, until we reach the goal Where Truth, and Love, and Liberty, attract

CAPTURE OF MONTEREY AFTER A BATTLE OF Table Dais Denation,—Great Loss of Companies in Tennessee Regiment, and the Life!!

Life!!

Life!!

Cain Wood, from his position, discovered that the second and from his position, discovered that the second and

strived at New Orleans on one 4th inst., from third lotts and defences east of the city had been enfrom the Picavune, extra.

Three very severe battles were fought on the Three very severe battles were fought on the cause very hitly engaged with the enemy; these 21st, 22nd, and 23d of September, between that were soon supported by Col. Wood's regiment of

ied him from Montercy.

acter of the fight.

The special correspondent of the Picayuoc, writing under date of the 25th ult., says:—"The Early on the morolog of the 24th, a communica-

Washington in sixteen days.

of double their own force, as has been estimated, eepting the offer of the American Gener -and after four days' lighing, and driving the enfrom street to street, compelling them to surren- with their sule arins. provisions, &c., and cannon, with a very small ex- to march out with their arms and accountements. ception. Neither srmy is to pass a specified line out with one battery of six pieces and twenty rounds -which is perhaps nearly half way between of ammunition. Monterey and Saltullo—under eight weeks. But this armistice, in the first place, does not embrace our other lines of aperations; and, secondly, it is That all other munitions of war and supplies, should be turned over to a board of American officers appointed to receive them.

That all other munitions of war and supplies, should be turned over to a board of American officers appointed to receive them. ther brilliant mil tary event in the anuals of our flag when hauled down.

That there should be an armistice of eight weeks,

heris of their countrymen are filled with the denest gratitude for the heroic s rvices of those bray men who here thus the five at a construction of the country that the concurrence of the form the good defence of their city by the Mexican Army.

**Alled.—Capt. Williams, Tupographical Engineering and the contraction of the country of

who was in the battles:

211 of September. by a circuitous route to the right, to gais the Sal-tillo road beyond the west of the rown, and to tally wounded, since died. storm the heights above the Bahop's Palace, which vital point the enemy appear to have strangely neglected. Circumstances caused his hall, on the night of the 20th, short of the intended position. On the morning of the 21st, he con-tinued has route, and after an encounter with a town is in Gen. Taylur's power. ed position. On the morning of the 21st, he conlarge body of the enemy's cavalry and infantry, repolsed them with great loss, and finally en- defended their works with skill and deterioring

were ordered under arms, to make a division to the left of the town, in favor of the important operations of Gen. Worth. The 10 inch mortar, and two 24 pounder howitzers, had been put in battery, on the night of the 20th, in a ravine 1400 yards distant from the Cathedral fott or citadel, and were supported by the 4th regiment of Infaotry. At 7 A. M., on the 21st, the order was given for this battery to open upon the citadel and town, and immediately after, the 1st division, with the 3d and 4th Infaotry in advance that the place cannot hold out long Although we gain the place cannot hold out long Although we gain the place cannot hold out long Although we gain the place cannot hold out long Although we gain the place and victory, it has cost us dear.

The caroago on our side is great, and probably more so than the Mexicaos, as to that we do not know, as they finglit onder cover all the time.—Gen. Worth has distinguished himself as a gallant soldier and skillful commander.

Gen. To be required to the carolic and the place cannot hold out long Although we gain the place cannot hold out long Although we gain the place cannot hold out long Although we gain the place cannot hold out long Although we gain the place cannot hold out long Although we gain the place and victory, it has cost us dear.

The caroago on our side is great, and probably more so than the Mexicaos, as to that we do not know, as they finglit onder cover all the time.—Gen. Worth has distinguished himself as a gallant soldier and skillful commander. under Col. Garland, were ordered to reconnoitre and skirmish with the enemy on the extreme left of the city, and should a prospect of success offer, to carry the most advanced battery. This attack wight wounded. The loss on our side will out be was directed by Mi or Mansfield, Engineer, Capt. Waliams, Topographical Engineer, and Major Kroney, Quartermaster of the Texas division.

Backet Sak Table 2. Sak T soon turned it, entering and engaging with the in force. Our army commenced the attick on the enemy in the streets of the city, having possed through an incessant cross-fire from the citidel and the first and second batteries, and from the which was granted by General Taylor.

Mississippi, Tennessee, and bis borse was wounded.

40 r. and 1st. turant the Haltumore How may wer to lion, remained as the garrisuo of the captured I did not learn. Ridgely's lattery. Two 12 pounders, one 4 pounder, and one howitzer, were crptured in this can troops, and killed said shockingly muritated. fort, three officers and some twenty or thirty men taken prisoners. One of the 12 pounders was served against the second fort and defences, with

ued his operations, his division stormed and carried hence, and about thirty miles morth of Sah llo, and successively the heights above the Bishop's Palace, are not to approach nearer than that to this place. Both were carried by a command other Ca. L. Vin-1 within sixty days, or until each party can bear to 3.1 Artillery. too, 3.I Astillery. In these operations the company form its respective government. Ampudia kept of Louisiana troops under Capt. Blanchant perferio- Gen. Taylor until nearly mulnight, last night, preed efficient and gallant service as just of Capt paring the terms, etc. Many persons, particularly Vinton's command. Four pieces of artiflery, with the Texas volunteers who fought so bravely, are

tirely alisndoned by the enemy, who, apprehe Brazos Santiago, bringing the gratifying news another assault on the night of the 22d, bad retired that Monterey has capitulated after three days des- from sil his defences to the main plaza and its inperate fighting. The following account is taken mediate vicinity. A command of two companies of Mississippi and two of Tennessee troops were then thrown into the streets to reconnoiter, and soon be-American army under General Taylot, and the Mexican army under General Ampudis, before Monterey.

Monterey.

General Taylot, and the Mexican army under General Ampudis, before Monterey. Captain Eaton, one of the aids of General plaza. The pieces of Bisgg's listiery were also used Taylor, arrived in the Day, bearing despatches for with much effect for into the heart of the city—this Washington. He left Monterey on the 25th ulti-ol. Kinocy, and one other gentleman, accom-The advantage thus gamed, it was main pisza. Gen. Worth, who led the attack upon the not considered necessary to hold, as the enemy had set side of the city, has immortalized himself. The fighting was desperate on our side, the Mex-Cathedral fort of the Citadel. Early in the aftericans or numbering us by two to one, and being noon (same day) Gen. Worth as suited from the protected by strong entrenchments. Almost all Bishop's Palace the west side of the city, and sucthe accounts act down our loss at over FIVE ceeded in driving and maintaining his position withthe accounts set down our loss at over FIVE in a short distance of the main plaza on that side of HUNDRED, of whom THREE HUNDRED the rity; towards evening the mortar had also been WERE KILLED, showing pretty well the charplanted in the Cemetery enclosure, and during the
night did great execution in the circumscribed comp of the coemy in the plaza-thus ended the opara-

Mexicans had seven thousand regular troops, and tion was sent to Gen. Taylor, from Gen. Ampodia, between three and four thousand rancheros, in under a flag, making an offer of capitulation, to the city,—their killed and wounded were small compared with ours, their legs and walls protect-circumstances grant;—at the same time a demand ing them. Capt. Bragg's battery was terribly out to surrender was in reply made upon Gen. Ampu-up,—he lost twenty horses. I am told he behav- dis—12 M. was the hour at which acceptance or ed notify. His orderly sergeson, Waitoun, was non-acceptance was to be communicated to the killed. Captain Ridgeley had three fine horses killed. Captain Ridgeley had three fine horses General sent, requesting a personal conference killed,-no men. The dragoous had no chance with General Taylor, which was granted, the printo fight, but were very active as scouts. Our cipal others of rank on either side accompanying troops are almost worn out with the fatigue of their tienerals. After several offers in relation to the capitulation of the city made on either sale and their several days' labors, but otherwise in high refused, at half past 4 P. M., Geo. Taylor sense and saying he would give Gen. Ampudia one hour to Captain Eaton has resched Washington. He consider and accept or refuse, left the conference left Monterey oo the 25th September, and reached the discharge of the mortar was to be the signal for Vashington in sixteen days.

The army has covered itself with glory. It has ration of the hour, however, an officer was sent on driven the Mexicans from their strong entrenehments, on very precipitous heights, on both sides of the Rio del Tigre,—storming them in the face of the Rio del Tigre,—storming them in the face of the Mexican troops, he had, after romathations of the enemy and their guns, -- beating an army with his General officers, decided to cantulate, ac-The terms of capitulation were in effect as fol-

That the officers should be allowed to march out der Monterey, with all its supplies of ammunition, That the Cavalry and Iofantry should be allowed That the Arullery shoold be allowed to murch

hister that a graph of the arders and indays to execuste the city, and that the Mexican strong should be allowed seven
days to execuste the city, and that the Mexicans of the two governments. The army is
troops should not occopy it until execusted.

That the Mexicans should be city, should be evacuated.

That the Mexicans they must be compared to the Mexicans allowed seven
days to execuste the city, should be evacuated.

That the Mexicans should be allowed seven
days to execuste the city, should be allowed seven
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days to execust the city, should be allowed seven
days to execust the city, should be evacuated.

That the Mexicans should not occopy it until execusted.

That the Mexicans should not occopy it until execusted.

That the Mexicans should not occopy it until execusted.

That the Mexicans should not occopy it until execusted.

That the Mexicans should he city, should be evacuated at 10 A. M., next day, (25th) the Mexicans should not occopy it until execusted.

That the Mexicans should not occopy it until execusted.

That the Mexicans should not occopy it until execusted.

du ing which time, he ther army should pass a line But, in obtaining this victory we have lost unity a noble officer and gollant soldier. The San Fernando.

> pathizes with their bereaved familineers, Lieut, Terren, 1st Infantry; Capt. L. N. Morris, 3d do; Capt. Field, 3d do; Lieut. Hiz nt, 3d ng "memoranda" are from the pen do; Lieut. Hoskitos, 4 do; Lieut. Wnods, 4th do; Capt McKsvett, 8th do; Col. Watson, Baltimore Bartalion : Capt. Battlem. 1st Tennossee Regiment: man la of the operations of the Amer- Lieut. Puinam, 1st do do; a Lieutenant in a Ger-

before Monterey, Mexico, from the man Company,
24th of Sentember.

Wounded.—Major Lear, 3d Infantry, severely; Captum Bambridge, 3d die, very slightly; Licuten Un the 19th, Gen. Taylor arrived before Mon- not R. H. Graftam, 4th do. severely; 1 spiant Latery, with a lorce of about 6,000 men, and after reconnoctering the city at about 1500 or 1600 yards from the Cathedral fort, during which he was fired upon from its batteries, his farce was ant Potter, 7th do. slightly; Major Maosileld, Eugenmond at Walnut Serings, taree miles should the city. This was the nearest position at which the army coold obtain a supply of water, and be singlely; Colonel Mitchell, Ohio Volunteers, and the reach of the enemy's batteries. The severely; Major Alexander, Tennessee Volunteers; and the reach of the colony's batteries. emainder of the 19th was occupied by the en- Lieutenant Alleo, do, do; Lieutenant Soudder, do ginees in making reconnoisances of the city, do; Lieutenant Nixon, do do; Captain Dowler, batteriea, and commanding heights. On the 20th, Mississippi Regiment; Lieutenant Thomas, Texas Gen. Worth was ordered with his division to move Regiment; Lieutenant Arinstone, Ohio Regiment, by a circulture route to the right to wright the Sale.

> CAMP NEAR MONTEHET, Sept. 24, 1946. On the 21st, 22d and 23d, there was some hard

The place was much more strongly fortified than supported by articlery-men from the heights, he Gen. Taylor had any idea of, and the Mexicans This morning Col. Moreno, the Adj. General camped, covering the passage of the Saltillo road.

This morning Col. Moreno, the Adj. Geners It was here discovered that, besides the fort at of the Mexican Army, cause into camp with a prothe Bishop's Palace and the occupation of the previous from General Ampudia, to evacuate the heights above it, two forts, on commanding em- town, he and his army to march out soil to refire had been fortified and occupied. These two lat-ter levelts were then stormed and carried,—the prisoners of wsr, the men to be dishanded and disguns of the last fort carried being immediately persed with a stipulation not to serve against its duturned, with a plunging fire, upon the Bishop's riog the war; the General and officers to remain in Palace. On this same morning (the 21st) the custody until disposed of hy order of our Govern-1st division of regular troops, under Gen. Twiggs, ment. The parties have been regotiating all day, and the volunteer troops, under Gen. Butler, and if they do not agree there will be some hard were ordered under arms, to make a division to fighting, as the place cannot hold out long

on, with the 3d and 4th Infaotry in advance, Hay's regiment of Texan Volunteers, have get

A heavy fire from the first battery was imme- Gen. Taylor's Army arrived before Monterey on diately opened upon the advance, but the troops the 19th, and found the enemy occupying the place

Infantry who lined the parapets, streets, and Seven days were sllowed to the Mexicans to evahouse-tops of the city. The rear of the tirst battery was soon turned, and the reverse fire of the 'of neither a my are in pass a time running from the troops, through the gorge of the works, killed or dislodged the artillerists and furthery from it and through the publing occupied by Infantry immediately in the building occupied by Infantry immediately in the of his troops, but it probably amounted to fully its rear. The 1st division was followed by the as sainni. Tennessee, and 1st Ohio, regiments, jufantry suffered, with the Tennessee Volonteers, t. The success of the day Taylor escaped unfurt, but was greatly exposed;

Our killed and was rided will amount to 500, gli warrily engaged in the Gur killed and wounded will amount to 500, ome time after the capture Gen. Worth with his battalion and Hayla comand oming defences, were mand, had an action some distance this side of as var ruce. A heavy dispersed them in a short true. Col acl laws killin ed a Li-utenant Colonel of the Mex on Arroy sui-

> How may were killed and wounded in this action Some Volunteers on their way from Mier to join

Special Correspondence of the Picayi

MINTERLY, MEXICO, Sept. 23, 1846. captured an unities during the remainder of the diy by Cantún Ridgely. The storming parties of Gen. Worth's division, also, captured two 9 quitted to march out of town with their arms and pounders, which were, also, immediately turned six small field pieces, leaving all their munitions of against their former owners.

War behind, with all their arullery and public the morning of the 22d, Gen. Worth contin-stores. They are to retire to Liuares, sixty miles

course, that the town could soon be taken, but he wanted in prisoners to take up his time and tent his salisance; but he did have an object in view, which will be reached by the terms of this capitulation, and that object will lead to a result most beneficial to our government, under whose advice or or derived to our government, under whose advice or or derived to our government, under whose advice or or derived to our government, under whose advice or or derived to our government, under whose advice or or derived to our government, under whose advice or or derived to our government, under whose advice or or definition.

Pape were sept out to recommonte the works, Scarritt on the right, and Pope on the left of the nown. The latter approached and discovered the position of a hatery on the extonneigh, and was licen obtained without severe loss, to be attributed 20th the mortar and hawazer batteries were placed of Gen. Whith's division have suffered most. move to the left for the purpose of atomining the officers killed and mindel, battery discovered by Livett, Pope the day before, battery discovered by Lieut. Pope the day below, battery discovered by Lieut. Pope the day below, battery discovered by Lieut. Pope the day below, battery discovered by Lieut.

2d Infantry—Brevel 1st Lieutenant J. S. vroots growing with 1st Infantry.

3d Infantry—Captain L. N. Morris, Captain G. Popula Brovet Maint P. N. Barbont, 1st Lieutenant J. S. vroots growing with 1st Infantry. Pope were ordered in advance to select the most savailable point of attack, and to direct the moves available point of attack, and to direct the moves. F. Field, linevet Major P. N. Barkonr, for Lieut, ats of the colouin upon it. Three companies and Adj't D. S. Irwin, 2d Lieut. R. Hazht and Adj't D. S. Irwin, 2d Lieut. R. Hazht 4th Infinitry—bit Lieut and Adj't C. ed rapidly towards the works, followed by the Beigade in line of battle, under a cross fice of artillery from the citadel and fort, and a heavy fire of teers, Licut. Col. W. H. Watson, The colonia charged into a street about 200 yards to the right of the battery, passed the works entirely, and effected an entrance into After advaceting rapidly about 400 S. M. Potnam.

upon the savencing colonin. Every Dilworth, severely. house in the street was juerced for musketry and enfinited the street was perced in the Under this enfinited the street in every direction. Under this fro the following officers were killed or mortally 4th Inf. utry.—1st Liet R. H. Graham, severely, 4th Inf. utry.—1st Li wounded; Major Baiber, 3nt Infantry, by grapo shot in the abdooren; Capt. Williams, Topographtesl Engineer, shut through the body by a micket 8th 10 ball, fell into the street and was dragged into the severely. doorway of a house by Lieut, Pope, sindst a shower ul halls that covered him with dost. The gal-lantry of this young officer, now in his first battle, slightly в spoken of in admiration by the army. Сара.

account of his wound, but rode about, behaving Arthor, sighty. ridge, 3d Infantry, alightly wounded in the hand, nivision of Texas Mounten Volunteers. the ball passing out at the back of his head. Major Abercrombie, 1st Infantry, soverely, wounded in

fluder, which, owing to the tremendous fie consticuous. maskerry unit grape from the bardeadis, and store houses. I exist proved ineffectual. The moops were then ordered, by Gen. Taylor, to retue in good order and get under cover from the nemy's fire, which order was handsomely execu-

The following officers were killed or mortally wonniled (since died) in the second charge; Col. Wiscon, of the Ballicore Hattalion; Capt. L. N.

Tennessee and Misaisappi regiments - the first appli regiment, was ilangerously wounded. These transtance. ginerita sostained a great loss of killed and winnid-Mississippi Regiment; Licotenant Thomas, Texas
Regiment; Licotenant Arinstning, Ohio Regiment,
severey; Captain Gillespie, Texas Rangers, mur
cal, but I cannot in the short time left me, ascertain the enemy, have been achieved without material
temporary of Light Ariillery was brought

Cupt. Bisgg's hattery of Light Ariillery was brought

Legnont speak in tun high terms of the gallantry.

Legnont speak in tun high terms of the gallantry. into action, but as it was impossible to use it effectively, it was withdrawn. Several pieces of artillery were captured. The forts that were taken were occupied by Rulgely's Light Artillery company, who turned the captured pieces against the Mexican works, and the cannonade was kept up he rest of the day. -There were many skirmishes and gallant deeds, etc., etc., which I will mention

On the night of the 23d the enemy shandoord the two works which proved so destructive to the Sin At ooon on the 23d inst, while our troop 3d and 4th Infantry, and they were occupied early were closely engaged in the lower part of the city clock, the same morning, these two regiments advanced on the town, and a sharp engagement come. To this communication, I deemed it my duty to mericed on the town, and a sharp engage into the mericed. Those Rangers were supported by a hody of Texas Rangers, (dismounted for the occasion) under General Henderson, and by the 3d rightment of Infantry. The fight was kept up until 4 ment of Infantry. o'clock P. M., during which time our troups drove the enemy from hoose to house, stroot to the main plaza. The loss of life on our side was not severe on this day. On the norming of the 24th, a flag of truce was sent in, which resulted in the computation of the town.

During the whole of the engagement on the 21st. Early in the morning of the 24th, I received a During the whole of the engagement on the wint.

Dil. Kinney was exceedingly useful in carrying flag from the town, bearing a communication from deers, and giving advice in matters with which is thorough sequentiance with Mexican customs to the three with Mexican customs arranged with the bearer of the flag a cessation of arranged with the bearer of the flag a cessation of arranged with the bearer of the flag a cessation of a control of the flag and the control of the control of the flag and the control of the control o the fight, moving about from point to point, and doing good execution with his rife. This gentlemen's services have been invaluable to Gen. Taylor, in the universets of the army from Matamoras to this place. He has been every where recommendation that the place of the proposed of the army from Matamoras to this place. He has been every where recommendation that the proposed of the proposed of the point of the fight, moving about from point to point, and the fight, moving about from point to point, and from the fight, moving about from the fight, and the fight from the f ening the country, and processing information- for the purpose of making some definite arrange

DESPATCHES from Major General Z. Taylor,

HEADQUARTERS ARMS OF OCCUPATION ?

received at the Wav Office.
[Na. 89.]

Carop before Monterey, Sept. 22, 1816. 5 red the towo in buce, and had added greatly to its it structions, yet the claringe of affairs since the oreneally by orifying the approaches and command instructions were issued second to warrant this ring heights. A close reconnection was made course. I beg to be a lyised, as early as practicable same evening by the officers of engineers and the whether I have met the views of the governperaphical engineers, on both flowles of the town, ment to these particulars. and it was determined from the information pro-cored to occupy the Salullo road in test of the town, graphical engineer and Lieut. Terrett, 1st infanegular thops and a puriou of Col. Hays' regiment was wounded (not bailly) on the 23d. of mounted volunteers was accoulingly detacted umfer Hrig. Gen. Worth, on this service at monon the 20th. A ten tuch cortar and two 24 proudr howitzers were placed in battery during the iight, to play upon the ritudel and town. At 7 ry were opened and continued a deliberate re, which was returned. To cleate a still turther iversion in favor of Gen. Worth's movement, the emajorer of the force, except a camp guard, was solayed around the center and left of the town. the infantry and I battery of the first division Vintin's commend. Fur pieces of armiery, with the Texro volunteers who hought so prayers are a good supply of amountain, were captured in the displeased at these terms. The town was all but libbop's Palace this day, some of which were in no or hands, and could, they believed, have been mediately turned upon the enemy's defences in the taken in three hours. I believe that it would have city. Oo the evening of the 22d, Col. Garland required much more hard fighing to have taken it.

and his command were relieved as the garrison but this was not the question with Gen. Taylor - to cover the mortar battery. A close cootest then Mississippi and Temessee Regiments, and five

ders Gen. Taylor acted in agreeing to these terms.

As I have a few moments to spare below the express goes out this morning, (he was detained last metr by the slow progress of business with Ampuths.) I will speak of the operanums of Gen. Taylor on his side of the town.

Major Manylield, of the Engineers, reennoitered the major progress of the Engineers, reennoitered than the major progress of the town, and is completely community to the town, and is completely community to the state of the Engineers. the enemy's works on the might of the 19th but could obtain no very accurate information, although the approached very mear to some of them on the heights. On the 20th Liceut, Seacutt and Liceut among minute report of the inportant operations of yesterday until those of the different com-

position of a lattery of the extrance in was recently and was recently and the second of the troups to push-ing good measure to the ardor of the troups to push-ing forward. No returns of killed and wounded troup, he retired in safety. On the right of the have yet been received, may is it known what corps in a position to play on the strong-holds around the other portions of the army, the lat 3d and 41b the establet. The action commenced on the morning of the 21st, by the opening of these two batters volunteers have sustained the greatest loss.—The Col. Garland's Brigade were ordered to following is believed to be an accurate list of the

2d Infantry-Brevet 1st Lieutenant J. S. Woods

4th Infantry-1st Licut, and Adj'i C. Hoskins, 8th Infantry-Cast. H. McKave Maryland and Washington Buttalion Volun-

VIOLUNTERS SEVENSORS Ohio Regiment-1st Livut, M. Hett. Transsere Regiment-Capt. W. B. Allen, Lieut.

the town. After advaceing service town. After advaceing service the town. After advaceing service the town. After advaceing service the battery of artiflery and musketry, which away the atreet completely by its range.

The barrical of the streets at 60 yards distributed by the barrical of the colonn, was lined with the barrical of the colonn, was lined with the barrical transfer of the colonn, was lined with the barrical transfer of the colonn, was lined with the barrical transfer of the colonn trans

3.1. Infautry .- Major W. W. Lest, severely; 5th Infantry,-1st Lieut, N. H. Rossell, slightly, 7th Infantry,-2d Lieut, J. H. Potter severely. 8th Infantiy .- 2d Licot. George Wamwright,

VOLUMBER DIVISION General Stoff-Major General Win. O. Butler, Ohio Regiment-Cal. A. M. Mitchell, slightly.

Williams died the next day and was buried with the homers of war by the Mexican troops, into whose hands he had fallen. Leut Merrett, 1st Infan ry, shut through the body, thed the next day.

Wounded—Major Mansfield, ball through the calf of the leg. This brave officer would on leave the leg. This brave officer would be seen that the leg. This brave officer would be seen to the leg. This brave officer would be seen to the leg. This brave officer would be seen to the leg. This brave officer would be seen to the leg. This brave officer would be seen to the leg. This brave officer would be seen to the leg. This brave officer would be seen to the leg. This brave officer would be seen to the leg. This brave officer would be seen to the leg. This brave officer would be seen to the leg. This brave officer would be seen to the leg. This brave officer would be seen to the leg. This brave officer would be seen to the leg. This brave officer would be seen to the leg. This brave officer would be seen to the leg. This brave officer would be seen to the leg. This brave officer would be seen to the leg. This brave officer would be seen to the leg. This brave officer would be seen to the leg. This brave of the leg. The leg that the le

1st Regiment.—Capt. R. A. Gillespic, mortally. I need hardly add, that the comfluct of our to aps. both regulace and volonteers, throughout the opecaboth his legs, and body; hopes are entertained of his time, has been everything that could be desired. A great number of men killed and The part which each corps contributed to the suc ounded—number not known.

Cess of the day will appear more folly in the force.

To Major General Hotler and Henderson. neer Officers, to effect anything to attacking the and Brigadier trenerals Pwiggs and Worth, con barricades in front, the colours moved tapadly up a mainting divisional formation of the right, with the intention of turning the efficient support which they have rendered—partient. Being reinforced by the 10 m regiment, a second charge was made the formation of the end of second charge was made, under the direction of vices from its detached position, have been most

I am, sir, very respectfully, Z. TAYLOR, Maj. Gen. F. S. A. C. 10. The Adjurant General of the Mint. Washington, J. C.

[No 90,] HEADQUARTERS AR IT OF OCCUPATION. Camp belone Monterey, Sept. 23d, 1846. \$ Sir: I have the grant sum to report that the Nours 3d Intentry; Lient, D. Iowi . 3d In sorry, Lient, R. Hoziut, 4th Infuntry. [Three officers Bishop's Palace was grimmily arried yesterday by were killed in the first charge which I did not in-cline in that but, viz.: Lieut. Hoskins, 3d Infantry; might the batternes below the town were with ore out. J. S. Woods, 4th Infantry; Capt. Field, exception, abundanted by the enemy, and this mo-ting were occupied by our troops. To dry the 3 Bound d.—Major General Hutter, slightly, through esti of the leg; Col. Muchell, in the leg; Capt. Lamote, 1st Infantry, leg shot off Ducing the engagement in town, of Gartand's Brigade, the form that were passed, on the left, in the distribution, which has been warmly engaged with the every or the town, of Gartand's been warmly engaged with the every or the town, and the left, in the distribution of Sartand's been warmly engaged with the every or the town, and the left in and have chiven him which constrains the distribution.

Art. HI. That the Mexican armed for core-mainly the first him seven days from this date, beyond the little formed by the pass of the Rimona fa, the

The enemy still inmutation himself in the plaza and commanded by Col. Campbell, and the second by Col. Davis. Lieut. Col. McClung, of the Missis-I am particularly gratified to report that our success of vesteday and to day, though disastrous to

I cannot speak in tun high terms of the gallantry and perseverance of our troops throughout the ardooos operations of the list three days.

Z TAVI OR Mai Gen. I' S A. Com. THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE AUMY Washington, D. C.

[No. 91.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,

Camp before Monterey, Sept. 25, 1846. Sin . At ooon on the 23d inst., while our troops ext morning, by the Tennessee and Mississippi as reported in my last despatch, I received, by a llag, a communication from the governor of the state of Leon, which is herewith enclosed, (No. L.)

the county, and exposing his life in a ment. An interview was accordingly appointed from for one o'clock, and resulted in the naming of a ay duty required of him, and hid Gen, Taylor commission to draw up articles of agreement reg ordered him to go and bring him Ampudia's port-ulating the withdrawal of the Mexican forces, and ordered him to go and uring min Aophula's pore folio, he would have undertaken it. I devote a paragraph to the mention of this gentleman's services, because he deserves much from the public, for whom he has labored so admously, and so efficiently deserved by the Mexican General-in-chief were Generals Ortega and Requena and Don Manuel M. Llana, governor of New Leon. Those P. S. Our killed and wounded, in taking Monteray, amounted to about five bounded, nearly three hundred killed. Some time will elapse before the mouther will be known accurately, but it is well acopy, (No. 4.) the duplicates of which (in Spanking) which is and English) have been thely signed. Agreeably to the provisions of the 4th article, our troops have this morning occupied the citalel. It will be seen that the terms granted the Mex-

ican garrison are less tigorous than those first proved. The gallant defence of the town, and the fact of a recent change of government in Mexico, believed to be favorable to the interests of peace Sr, I have the hence to report that the troops induced increase or peace induced in to concur with e.c. mission to these indeed involved in the concurration of the sense in the concurration of the concurrat

carrying, if practicable, the several formled connected in the en-I am, sir, very respectfully

> THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY Washington, D. C. (No. I.)

Z. TAYLOR, Maj. Gen. U. S. A. Com.

[Translated.] MOTTERET, Sept. 26, 8 o'elock, A. M.

of the army of occupation of the United States, Antonio before the first of the month, and to assure you of my highest consideration.

We been multing of Col. Price's God and libert FRANCO DE P. MORALES.

GENERAL-IN-CRIEF of the army of Occupation of the United States. [No. 2-]
D. Pedro Ampudia, general-in-chief, to Major
General Taylor.

Translated.

HEND QUANTILES AT MANTTERET, Sept. 23d, 1846, 9 o'clock, P. M. Senor General — Having made the defence of Senor General — Having inside the detention which I believe this city susceptible. I have full the Lexington (Mo.) Express, of the our machine filled my duty, and have satisfied that military says:

Mr. Hill, of this county, who went out in the county making the trip in 28

result to distress to the population, who have ale to leave for California with 1,000 men; t Be pleased to accept the assurance of my most. Americans, and the men to the mountains! distinguished consideration.
PEDRO LE AMPUDIA.

To Sionor Don Z. Tarton,
General in Chief of the American Army.

HEAD QUARTERS ASNY OF OCCUPATION. Camp before Monterey, Sept. 24th, 1816.

Sir :- Your communication, learning date the o'clock, P. M., on the 23d inst., has just cen received by the hands of Col. Moreno. To answer to your proposition to evacuate the city and the fort with all the personal and mate-I of war, I have to state that my duty compels he to decline acceding to it. A complete surren der of the towo and garrison, the latter as prisor ers of war, is now demanded. But such surrender will be upon terms, and the gallant defence of the place, weditable alike to the Mexican roops soil nation, will prompt the to make such ctors as liberal as possible. The garrison will be allowed, at your option, after laying down its arms, to retire to the interior, on condition of not serving again during the war, or until regularly exchanged. I need hardly say that the-rights o

on-combatants will be respected. An answer to this communication is desired by 12 o'clock. It you assent to an accommodation an officer will be despatched at once, under instroctions to arrange the conditions.

I am, sir, very respectfully, Z. TAYLINI, Maj. Gen. U. S. A. Com. SENOR D. PEDRO DE AMPUDIA, General in Chief, Montercy.

Cerms of expitulation of the city of Monterey, the cap tal of Nuevo Leon, a reed upon by the understand commissioners, to with Gen. Worth, of the United States army, Gen. Hender on, of of the I'n tad States army, Gen. Hender on, of the Text is volunteers, and Cal. David, of the Massippi rillemen, of the Irof Mat. Gen. Taylor, companies gine and of the Unit I. States forces; and Gen. It pena, and the Oite at of the army of Maxib. and Schor Manuel M. Liano Governor of Nievo Landon the part of Schor General Dallarda Anguelia, commanding in clief of the army of the Judia, commanding in cluef of the army of the

North of Mexico.

Art. I. As the log timate result of the operations before this place, and the present position the contending armies, it is agreed that the c the foldifications, cannon, the monitions of war and a fother property, with the undermentioned executions, be surrendered to the communities general of the Unned States forces now at Mo-

Art. II. That the Mexican forces be allowed to retain the following arios, to wit: the commis-sioned officers their side arms, the refinitry their

evacuated by the Mexican, and occupied by the American forces, to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. Art. V. To avoid confusion, and for mutual ouvernence, that the troops of the l'nited States will not occupy the city until the Mexican forces have withdrawn, except for hospital and storage

Art. VI. That the forces of the United States will not advance beyond the line specified in the 2nd [3d] article before the expiration of eight weeks, or until urders or instructions of the re-

spective governments shall be received.

Art. VII. That the public property to be delivered shall be turned over and received by officers appointed by the commanding generals of the Art. VIII. That all doubts as to the meaning

of any of the preceding articles shall be appeal by deem me trespassing it I again an equitable construction, and on principles of few lines in one of your columns. That the Mexican flag, when struck at the citadel, may be saluted by its own battery. Monterey, Sept. 24, 1846. W. J. Wostu,

Brigadier General U. S. A. J. PINKARI HANDARSON, Gen. Coindy, the Texan volunteers, JEFFENSON DAVIS, Col. Mississippi riflemen. MANUEL M. LILANO,

Ontena

Approved, Z. TAYLOR, PENRO AMPUDIA. Moj. Gen. U. S. A. Comdg.

A most painful ramor prevaited in our city on Captain Clay !- Lexington O bserver, Oct. 12.

tribe of Indisns, by which they ecde their lands in my letter to brother Blanchard I wed some lows to the United States.

From Santa Fe.

mligence and want of means, find themselves now | pedi ioo of California. Name of the Missouri volin the theatre of war, and who would be usclessly uniters were to be employed in this service, sacrificed, claim the rights, which is all times, and all countries, hum mity extends. As governor of Gen. Kearney, the remainder of the force was to hef

the State, and a legitimate representative of the people, I state their case to you, and hope from your civilization and refinement, that whatever may be the event of the present contest you will issue orders that families shall be tespecied, or will issue orders that families shall be tespecied, or will in the force, under Calt. Summer. The remainder of the force, under Calt. Doniphan, was to march to grant a reasonable time for them to leave the cap- Chihuahus, there in be sitached to General Wool's I have the honor to saluto you general-in-chief in thether, but it is not probable that he would arrive there

We best midding of Col Price's regiment, but presume that he will continue his march, without any unnecessary delay, to California. Major Walker, who was with Col. Price, was anxionally looked for st Ssota Fe, by the volunteers, who wanted their

Some of the traders had sold out their stocks of goods at Santa Fe, at a small advance. were waiting to hear of the entrance of Gen. Mool into Chihualma, to which place they intended to proceed to a few weeks. The overrnaning of the enuntry, by the American army, seems to be regar-

Il armies of the civilized world.

To prosecute the defence, therefore, would only days. He save that Geo. Kearacy was preparing ready suffered coough from the mislortunes consequent upon war: and taking it for grained that
sequent upon war: and taking it for grained that
nearly completed the fort. All was quiet. Trade
the Assertion government has manufested a disposition to negotiate. I propose to you to execute
flooded with goods, which were selling at prices less e city and the fort, taking with me the person-than in Missouri. Many of the traders were going le and materielle which have remained, and unsouth. The troops were in good health and enjoyder the assurance that no harm shall ensue to the ing themselves finely. The inhabitants had fled, inhabitants who have taken a part in the defence, or so a triend remar a, the woncen had fled to the other example of the genuine shrewdness of the sex.

A Sunday. BY MARY HOWITT. "Our six days' toil is over; This is the day of rest: The bee hums in the clover.

The lark springs from her neet. All living things are cheery Upon this Sabhath morn The blackbird cannot weary of singing on the utorn; The sheep within the meadow Like driven snow they look; The cows stand in the shadow Within the willowy brook.

"Tis like that famous picture Which came from Loodon down .-You must go and see that picture When next you're in the towo! I told you of last spring-To low that lovely thing! Well, both of them resemble This view at early day.

Upon the dog-rose spray : In both there is the river,

The church-spire and the mill;
The aspens seem to shiver; The chud floats o'er the hill! "As soon as breakfast's over, We'll forth this merry morn, Among the fragrant cloves And through the summer corn;

In the great church of Nature, Wiere God himself is priest, We'll join each joyful creature, Flower, insect 1 rd and beast. The birds praise God in singing Among the leafy spr. ya A oviul soul is praise 1 Come then, this day of seven, Ul's pitt toon, shall be

A little bit of heaven In earth to tice and me! "Trel the babe will carv-And Bas and life Har.
They will be will wit by ! For t im the wild to a in miles

And ds in leafy diogles Sweet wite, make hat e! down yonder, Down by the in der's farm,

And 'neath the lime-tree shady, I'll read of Burleigh's ladyvillage maiden bori Haste, haste, and get three ready

The woodland lanes are shady: The dew dries; let's be gone!

Vall-y, Pa., Oct. 12th, 1816. Ma. Editon:—By your layor, I received very recently copies of my letter to Rev. L. Blanchard, and of Dr. Rice's communication to you in reply. For these I thank you, and as Dr. R's reply in your paper of the 30th ut. leaves certain points open for further information. I hope you will not deem me trespassing if I again ask room for a actual infliction of personal classisement, &c., I suppose there will be no more dispute; -- perhaps even Dr. Rice will believe it now! I have no more to say about brother Blanchard's mistake;—it was a mistake, and I always viewed it as soch, and forgave it. I hope, also, that by all it will be taken for granted that I never represented myself as eye-witness to the facts given in the narrative which has occasioned this present dispute: hut worthy of credit, and therefore that it was true.

I. It appears in my letter of the 20th of Aug., that I said Dr. Rice was "anything but courteous" in treating the name of a brother minister as he treated mine, and affirmed that what he said was "a hase insuluation." Now, I cannot but repeat this: what Dr. Rice says-especially con Sunday last. Letters were received from some of this: what Dr. Rice says—especially considering the volunteers in Col. Marshall's regiment the night before, stating that Capt. C. M. Usay had belt the utterance does, in my judgment, contain such;—campin company with a man by the name of Ken. it implies that I had originated scandal, which I lall, for the purpose of taking a built to hant in the was unwilling to own and defend. As regards Commuche range," and that he had not been heard in putting this estimate inpunit, I am happy to of for twenty-one days. The inference was that say, that such is also the opinion of several min-they must have been killed by the Indians, and to isterial brethren who have conversed with one they must have been killed by the Indians, and to steingthen this inference, it was stated that the deal bodies of two men auswering to the description of Clay and Keinfall had been found. The apprehensions of Mr. Clay's relatives and friends however, were relieved during the day by another letter received by the same mail from one of the volunteers to his father, in which he stated in a postscript to this father, in which he stated in a postscript of the father, in which he stated in a postscript such large and the father that Clay had just arrived such larguage, he of course must mean that I was to this letter that Capt. Clay had just arrived in camp, lunging with hum an order from Gen. What at San Anteres to Cel. War trail, directing Captains Clay's and Pennington's companies to be detailed from the arrived trailed from the arrived from the a be brilled from his regiment, and under the command. hypothesis which he states, whether I profess the of Major John P. training to be matched to Sin Ansona, to be united with his (Wool's) continual. It is stand that the two companies above referred to, case), who appears to possess most of that apirit, with two companies from Tennessee, and another one who gives offerance to an injurious imputacompany (perhaps Capt. Withous' of Clarke,) sretto form a Battaton, to be under the command of the scattered of the wings of the wind to every Major Gomes, to be a tached to the division under quarter, such as is made by Dr. Rice in his General Wool. This was the "Billio hind" of Captain Glay!—Lexington O because, Oct. 12.

Captain Glay!—Lexington O because, Oct. 12.

Unit fiel, and endeavors to defend himself from what he thinks a public calumny The Winnebagoes. to submit this matter, so far as Dr. Rice and myA treaty has at length been concluded with this

self are concrued, to the judgment of the public, cusm, and perhap at bit Itr. Rice a little, but his

The St. Louis Repoblican of the 12th lost, says: misdemeiner.

II. Now for Mr. Lindsay.—(1.) As regards We were disapported yesterday in failing to receive our correspondence from Santa Fe, aithough sided here, who was a member of a church, of a large monter of letters reached the pist office.—

From some of these letters, written about the 1st of September, we learn that Gen. Kearney was still at any knowledge. The certificate which Dr. Rice Santa Fe. He had given orders for the temover gives in your paper, makes a certain Mr. Lindsay, mend of the troops on an expedition about one by his own showing, leave Kishiroqoillas valley, hondred and fifty miles in the internet. They were in the spring of 1830, if I understand his language, to leave on the second of September, and woold, it. Now, I never was settled any where as paster was supposed, be absent about two weeks. By the until Jone 8th, 1831. At that date I was install-ument their return, it was expect if that the Mor-iman Battalion of Infantry would have arrived at Santa Fe, and then the expedition against Califor-nia was to commence. In this expectation they would be, however, disappointed, as letters four Cod knew nor heard that any Mr. Lindsay was a member. It had been determined that the two compactors of the oldest living person in the lett. It had been determined that the two compactors of the oldest living person in the letter of that church. nies of Deagonns order the command of Capts, now a member of Perryville church) recollect Macre and think, and the battation of Marman Insuch a person as Mr. Lindsay. No wonder I fantry, were to accompany Gen. Kearney on the ex. should have no knowledge of him, therefore. I in the bitle earth that they claim. - Chalmers.

pastor at the time it was written. Who, thereheard the word at my mouth." is a mystery to ho have been far from being "worthy christian brethren. And as to feeling myself "ashamed" of what I said concerning a certain Mr. Lindssy, who once, as I was infurmed, resided here,—and having the "blush brought to my check," as Dr. Rice gently speaks, you will perceive that is impossible;—for as my memory can't be "refreshed" about Mr. Lindsay, as a member of the church, about Mr. Edusary ean't be conjured up. -(2.) But, Mr. Eduor, yourself and your readers will carefully observe, that I did not accuse (as Dr. Rice sinuates, nay, asserts) any Mr. Lindsay of sayning anything untrue concerning the,—but con-cerning himself. He said he had been a member of a church of which I was pastor, and as such, it I understand him, had heard me say, &c. This, repeat, is untrue; and if the foregoing statement of my former relation to the east Kichicoquillas church does not aubstantiate it, the following man till 1836; six years (or five) alter had, by his own showing, emigrated to the West! In March, 1837, I wrote the communication to the Anti-slavery Almanae which has been casion of the present dispute. Nor did I know the circumstances myself until shortly before that date. The narrative was not published till late that year. I received the facts from brother Moore, as I mentioned in my former letter, and brother Moore was not settled in this Valley until 1835. Pray, then, where and when did Mr. Lindany ever hear me speak of the occurrence? while, hy his own showing, he was residing in Cincinnat!—Mercy on ms! if all the words we mure here with our feeble voice should reverberate over the Allectenics, and down along the rumbing Ohin! Truly, "West treeveable verbum?" Or have you some mighty mesmerizer in the far West who can be-vision our emigrants, and, destroying the lapses of time, punctuate many years one, and also make these things be, which cannot be. But—(3.)—observe one thing more The records of the Gen. Assembly of Pr. Ch. will show that in 1834 the church of east Kishico quillas was without a pastor: and that in 1835 I was pastor, and ever since have been, of the Perryville church. Therefore, as the narrative which has furnished occasion for this dispute was not written til 1837, if Mr. Lindsay ever heard me say anything about the atrocity referred to, it must have been while I was pastor of a chutch which was not organized while he lived in this neighborhood. How then could be be a member of it. No person of his name ever was a member of the church of Perryville. This can be proved, by the testimony, if necessary, of a hundred witnesses. And now, if Mr. Lindsay was not a member of the esst Kishicoquillas church white I was pastor, nor of the Perryville church of which I am now pastor, these being the only two churches to which I have ever sustained that relation—can which I have ever sustained that relation,-can you or any living soul divine how he could be a member of a church of which I was pastor. To conclude :- Mr. Editor, you will perceive, as will all your renders, that I said no more of And you will of lige me by begging Dr. Rice not to be so rash in his state ments.—It is unbecoming in a "Doctor of Divinity." Let him know also how I "feel," since he expresses a wish to kno v,
—namely, continued in ignation at his twice renewed discourting; and contempt for a puller
fulschoot. It anything more is to be said to this

will not dispute that a certain Mr. Lindsay may

have lived in the Valley, that he may have been

certificate of his membership from elders John

Beally, Sr., and Thomas Reed, and the t emigrated. But it this was before I was postor, how

enuld he be a member of a church while I was pastor; and if it could be that be was still a

uther after I became partor, he ohta ned a cer-

Nay, the very fact that he exhibits a certifi-

ficate without my knowledge either of him or of

interstanding of the rules of intercourse between

controvers. I have us them favored with the perusual of a letter written by him to Col. Wm. Reed, of this place, the contents of which prove that he is at le personally to speak for lumself. I seek no controversy with fir. Rec, -lur if he continues it, he will not find me the first to cry "enough. Yours, already obliged James Nacase.

P S I hold myself not you responsi

ted from Boston during the mount of September, is 1,627. The whole amount for the last tour months, is 14,231. The amount during the four months ending Sept. 30, 1815, was 9,993 tons

DISTRICTIVE FIRE IN WALDIBURD' .- We learn by Telegraph from Boston that the town of Waldobro', Maine, was visited by a very destroctive fire on Sunday morning last. Specul's ennea block, and all the buildings from Sanson's corner to Castner's store, and Dr. Ludwig's fouse, entirely Most of the furniture and goods in hese buildings were saved in a damaged state.-The loss includes sixteen stores, nine dwellings houses, four Lawyers' offices, three Physicians' offires, and the Bank and Post Othre buildings; the Bank and Post Office property saved. No lives

COUNTEDFEITERS ARRESTED .- The Nashville Whig mentions the ariest of five more counterfeiters in that county. Their names are given as dames Johnson, William Boyd, Win, C. Spencer, Brown, and a young man named Terry. The counterlest notes.

THE STUDIE OF PHYSICS, THE AMERICAN SCULPTOR .- We find in the Argus an account of also that I have said more than once, nay often, a recent visit to the studio of Powers at Florence, in which some of the works of the great sculpter are spoken of in terms of the highest eulogy. loveliness. It was the artist's intention to represent her as such-s perfect woman in the metority of her graces. The figure rests slightly upon one leg and extends the apple in the right hand, unveiling her charms with bewriching onconsciousness. Unstanted grace—the result of perfection of shape and just anatomy, dwells in every line and swells in every She is unspeakably beautiful—the beauty of a summer dream-but passionately feminine-s made such a sensation in London last summer, earn Eve over the shoulder of the Slave. Imagine these beautiful creatures tying side by side in the cold marole!-and thus they slept, from the creation till wak-

The Fisher Boy is another exquisite piece. It epresents a boy of about sixteen, holding a shell to his ear and listening there to the mimic mar of the waves. The head inclines slightly, and a smile on the baco expresses the delight with which he listens to the taint sounds of the shell. A net by his side indicates his employment. The utter uncoosciousness of attitude—the exquisite symmetry of shape the bloom of youth which seems to haunt the h manule-the fine adaptation of action to the idea

Proserpine, a female hust, peoping from a cluster of flowers, is a model of classic beauty. Of this

The chisel of Powers, though not altogether id a for his own countrymen, has been chiefly employed for the benefit of foreigners, one of whom, an Englishman, purchased his Greek Slave for six hone mls, and who since refused fifteen bundred pounds

Tutnk of tt.

"All is vanity, such the preselver;" and it is eath which stamp this character on the afficies of he world; it t rows a mo kery upon all that is numen; it lrustrates the wise t plans and absolutely converts them into nothingness. All the extension of pleasure, all the splendors of fune, all the timinghs of ambition, all the loys of domestic tenderness, all that the eye can look upon, or the leart aspire after, this, this is their affecting terounation—death absorbs al, it annili lates all.— Our fathers, who strutted the lattle hour on this very theater, were as active and noisy as we; the loud laugh of festivity was heard in their dwellings; and in the busy occupations of their callings, they had their days of labor, and their nights ings, they had their days of latter, and their nights of painful anxiety; the world carried on it the same face of activity as now; and where are the men who kept it up in their successive generations? They are where we shall soon follow them; they have gone to sleep—but it is the sleep of death; their bed is a coffin, in which they are monitoring; the correct which they have thrown exists. ing; the garment which they have thrown aside is their body, which served them through life, but is now lying in loose and scattered fragments

Sing, comrades, sing, We are a part of the State, who labor As well as our wealthy neighbor And each in his sphere, a king-Sing, comradea, sing!

Not alone in the workshop's clamor When wielding the saw and hammer Is each of us here, a king. For as a part of our poble nation, We stand in a glorious station, And learn to think, at every clink, Whatever the fools may say, We ere bound to the State with a golden link, And force it on its way. Sing, comrades, sing

We ere a part of the State, who labor, As well as our wealthy neighbor, And each, in his sphere, a king. Sing, comrades, sing ! We are lords of a mighty nation,

Her glory is our creation,
And each is as high as a king. For we set the STATE in motion, As kings do over the ocean; And in never a deed may our rulers speed, Till we say how and when-For we feel in our power and purpose strong,
And we know that we are men. Sing, comredea, sing. We are a part of the State, who labor, As well as our wealthy neighbor, And each, in his sphere, a king. The Coming Days.

O, the deys when we were freemen all, whenever Will surely be the worthiest that earth can ever see; When man unto his fellow-man, whatever may befal, Holds out the palm of fellowship, and Love is lord When man and woman, hand in hand, along life's pathway go, And the days of youthful joy eclipse the sorrow

long ago. O, the daya when we are freemen all, when equal righta and laws Shall rule the commonwealth of earth, amid a

world's applause; When equal rights and duties claim the equal care And man, as man, beneath high heaven assumes When the day of Pentecost is come, when the poor

mon's hearth shall be An altar for the beacon-fire of Peace and Liberty. O, the days when we are freemen all, the days when To travel as the winds of heaven toward their des-

When man is aovereign of himself and to bimself the priest,
And crowned Wisdom's recognized the manhood of Then God shall walk egain with man, and fruitful

converso grow,

As in the nuon of Paradise, a long, long time ago. But holier still shall be the day when human hearts shall dare To kneel before one common Hope, the common

toil to share; When love shall throw his armor off, to wrestle with the fear-The selfishness which is the scal upon the sepul-

Hark to the Voices of the Years! the springtide uf Love hath o'ercome the prophecy; Humanity is

A Dirge for the Bean(Iful. Sofity, peacefully, Lay ber to rest; Place the turf lightly On her young breast; Bend o'er the heal Where ye have pillowed Thus early her head.

> Plant a young willow Close by her grave; Let its long branches Soothingly wave; Sprinkle fresh tods there— Beauty and gloom. Let a bright fountain, Marmor its music-Smile through a tear-

Scatter its diamonds
Where the loved lies-Brillmat and starry, Like angels' eyes. Then shall the bright birds Lingering ever, Then shall the soft breezo

Bearing rich fragranco Lay the sod lightly Calm be her slumbers Beautiful, lovely.

A fair bud to earth.

Tu blossom in heaver

Use of a Nose. A good story is told of Mozart at the time he was a pupil of Haydn. The latter challenged his pupil to compose a piece of music which he could not play at sight. Mozart accepted the banter, and a supper and champagne were to be the forfeit. Everything being arranged between the two composers, Mozart took his pen and a sheet of paper, and in five minutes dashed off a piece of music, and much to the snrprise of Haydn, handed it to him, saying, "There is a piece of music, sir, which

give it the first trial." Haydn smiled contemptnonsly at the visionary presumption of his pupil, and placing the notes before him, struck the keys of the instrument. Surprised at its simplicity, he dashed away until he reached the middle of the piece, when, stopping all at once, he exclaimed—"How's this, Mozart? How's this? Here my hands are stretched out to both ends of the piano, and yet there's a middle key to be touched .-Nosody ean play such music, not even the

composer himself."

you eannot play, and I can-you are to

Mozart smiled at the half excited indignation and perplexity of the great master, and taking the scat he had quitted, struck the instrument with an air of self-assurance, that Haydn began to think himself duped. Running along through the simple passages, he came to that part which his teacher had pronounced impossible to be played. Mozart, as everybody is aware, was favored, or at least, endowed, with an extremely long nose, which in modern dialect "stuck out about a feet." Reaching the difficult passage, he stretched both hands to the extreme ends of the piano, and leaning forward bobbed his nose against the middle key, " which nobody could play !"

Haydn burst into an immoderate fit of langhter; and after acknowledging the "corn," declared that nature had endowed Mozart with a eapacity for music which he had never before discovered.

WAR. - Justice is as strictly due between neighbor nations as between neighbor citizens. A highwayman is as much a robber when he plunders in a gang, as when single; and a nation that makes an unjust war is only a great gang."-Frank-

the Philosopher. We make the following eloquent extracts all, both old and young, the professional for nothing is more impulsive to goodness er of his arm to the highest bidder. than the lives of those who have exempli-

the Society had this year published its catalogue, with the corrections which four years had made necessary, and among the He then passed to a rapid, but finely asterisks which marked the progress of touched and delicately suggestive sketch of livelong day.

vidual lives in the manner of a detailed bi- men, life for life. But this was a heathen knowledge, justice, beauty and love, as they There ought to be no real pleasure in the were embodied in the lives of the scholar, torture, the suffering, or the danger of a feljurist, artist, and philanthropist. He pro- low man, or in the representation of it.-

PICKERING THE SCHOLAR. month of May, 1846, aged 69, having at- among men. It was true that man had hmit of human life. He was a man of against armies, and the blood of brothers learning, not of those who are ealled edu- had been shed by brothers, but these were sider that their education is finished; he peneil of the artist. Let history tearfully reveres his learning, but only those who but let her not perpetuate human passion the first of his high qualities.

le attraction for him-but preferring the we might hope that Mars would soon folscience to the practice of his profession, low, howling as if from the wound receivbeing rather a seeker after truth than defen- ed, according to the Grecian story, in the der after wrong, to whom a well filled battle before Troy. donket was like the dish of thistle, once ustecined a luxury. He was accomplished in both the law as a trade, and the great be expressed in a language, based upon an of this earnest divine. alphabet of human thoughts.

STORY THE JURIST.

si permutatio detur"-have given up their plume or orillamme-was his motto.

he often turned from the austere counten, word of harshness towards those who by and L'Hopital. At the early age of 32, he he always entertained, that they would one was called to a seat upon the bench of the day themselves undo this wrong. The Supreme Court of the United States by the "Duty of the Free States," however, was side of Marshall. This was the same age an uncompromising refusal to assist in susat which the celebrated Buller was called taining the institution of which he spoke. Mansfield, in a court over which he was And the sons of the pilgrims had not failed not destined to preside. History recorded in that duty. Would they not always folthat it was the fondest wish of Lord Mans- low the example of the brother of this so-Pitt. Our brother, like Buller, was the law called his own;-who could free the friend and associate of his chief, nor was bondsman who had fallen to him by inher-Chief Justice Marshall, that he might be they deplored? succeeded by Story. But it was ordered Mr. Sumner then briefly alluded to Dr.

haust his energies, and he sought in other weight and high aims of what he said. ways employment for his mind. He had The orator closed by saying that he had in instinct for work, and occupation was thus tried to hold up the images of those his truest repose. His was one of those servants of knowledge, justice, beauty, and

The Scholar, the Jurist, the Artist, and Mausfield, D'Aigusseau, Thibault, Sivingny, Romaguosi, and in our own country James Kent, "now," he said "happil from the late oration of Charles Sumner, present here by his son," and whom he Esq., of Boston, before the Phi Beta Kap-described as the living head of jorisprinpa Society of Cambridge University, as these were no more reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser, to be confounded with those who were on-Let them be carefully read and studied by ly lawyers, like Dunning, in England, and Pinckney, the acknowledged leader of the man, and the farmer, and the mechanic, the American bar, than Washington was to be educated and the humble, and unschooled; compared to the Swiss who sells the powname of the jurist beenine a part of the law, The orator then alluded to the fact that and the hourglass of time refused to measure the last the control of its duration.

ALLSTON THE ARTIST.

death among its members, four new ones the life and progress, the genius and the now stood against the names of Pickering works of Mr. Allston, intermingled with the scholar, Story the jurist, Allston the armuch accurate analysis of the results of his tist, and Channing the Philanthropist. It labors and illustrative views of art, its obwas a custom of the ancient Romans upon jects and effects. He painted in warm and their solemn lestivals to bring forward the attractive coloring the devotion of Allston to images of their honored dead, while some that which was ennohling and purifying in recalled in words the recollection of their art, and his aversion to making it the means deeds. So might he now bring up the of exciting or encouraging the evil passions images of their departed brothers, not in of men. Allston, he said, was consulted the costume of office or the robes of cere- with the view to his painting a pieture for mony, but in the native honors of their one of the pannels in the Rotunda of the personal and truthful characters, and dwell Capitol at Washington. He replied that on this occasion upon those, whose names he would paint but one picture, and that upabout were able to awaken a response in on a subject of his own choosing, and addevery bosom, which like the echo of Dodo- ed-"I will paint no battle piece, no batna, would prolong itself to the end of the the piece!" Line retius had said that there was something pleasant when one is out of He did not intend to speak of their indi- danger in contemplating the struggles of ography, but to present the picture of sentiment which humanity disowned .eeded to sketch rapidly the life, character Were this universally acknowledged, were and genios of each of the illustrious men this sentiment general, war would be shorn to whose deaths he had alluded, reversing of its glories. If our statesmen and poets in his remarks the order of their death. paint "no battle pieces,"-if the scenes of war were only described in tones of pain John Piekering the scholar, died in the and reprobation, war would soon cease tained within a few months the allotted slain his fellow man, armies had rushed cated men, because at some time they con- not fit subjects for the pen of the poet or the studied always. The world knows and record such events, since it is her duty were intunate with his daily life, knew his or invest them with any attractions by modesty, which led him the more he ac- means borrowed from art. Let good and guired to feel the more that he "knew worthy deeds be commended and represen-The modest merit that with- ted in glowing colors at the hands of histodrew him into the obscurity of private life, ry, but let us have "no buttle piece!"now recommends him to our recollection, The progress of our civilization had shut and his learning and modesty, were among out from among the subjects of art many of those exciting passions which had once He had called Mr. Pickering a scholar, been thought the fittest for it. Laist and inbut his triumphs of scholarship were en- temperance had been banished from public anced by the variety of their subjects, display, and no longer intruded upon the He was a lawyer, attentive to the interests province of poetry and the arts-Lais and of his clients-each day witnessing his Phryne had fled, Bacehus and Silenns had levotion to seenes of labor which had lit- been banished reeling from the stage, and

CHANNING THE PHILANTHROPIST. The orator passed from his tribute to Allscience of jurisprindence. He was devo- ston to the memory of the last of the illusted to classical studies and general philolo- trious dead whom he had named. Withgy, feeling that a true American scholar is LLAM ELLERY CHANNING died in October, a living recommendation of the institutions 1842, at the age of 62 years.* The transof his country. But he was not exclusive ition was easy from the artist to the philanin his devotion to classical studies, but [n], thropist. The monumental stone of the filled the true duty of a Christian scholar, latter was designed by Allston;—both had who will draw from the past all that will the same remarkable gentleness, truth, and tend to the progress and happiness of man, but will shut and disclaim all that is peruia striking parallel in the mellow richness of the style of Channing. It was not as a with its fiterature. The most of the style of Channing. It was not as a with its fiterature. He went farther, and divine that he could speak of him, but he made himself acquainted with the Sanserit, might any that no single mind in our age the hieroglyphics of Egypt, the dialects of had had such a strong effect in forming the apply with a came had pushed as the might had such a strong effect in forming the apply with a came had pushed by the only whom she ever took to be kindly heart, the North American aborigines and of the sundat groves of the Pacific, and composed an Indian Alphabet, now used in the Polynesian Islands. He devoted himself to comparative philology, a science which comparative philology, a science which once than rivals that of comparative analysis and the marry sconfirmed; a belief account which will be marry sconfirmed; a belief account which the marry sconfirmed; a belief account which will be sunded the sundation of the and which may one day produce results Canterbury, or Boston. To a wide extent, the other facets are arranged. Every dialonger pained my eye-sight; I thought more wonderful than the infinite calculus, and in all countries, many hearts were under which the highest conceptions may reached by the meek and eloquent writings and done entirely by the eye.

Adducing striking instances of the repulation which Dr. Channing had attained in distant parts of the world, Mr. Sumner said The orator then passed to the name of that the power which had attained this was another of the great deceased. Joseph an influence on character. That influence Story died in the month of December, had breathed into man a new life, and from 1845, at the age of 66 years. He held, at the his quiet study a voice had gone forth time of his death, a high station as a judge which, in the cause of gentleness, righteousand a higher as a jurist, while his kind-ness, and peace, had touched souls whom ness and good feeling for all, and especially the written or spoken word had never beto the young, was such as to make all that fore reached. Thus, leading those whom knew hun rise up and eall him blessed, so he impressed, he distinguished himself as that from among those who have been nur- foremost in the new era of the peaceful contured under his care, and had been permit- quests of the world, in which the sword ted to share his intercourse, how readily should yield to the pen. He was the would many-if such an Alcestis-like sac- champion of humanity !- " l'ollow the raice could have been permitted, "Similis Right" - more resplendent than white

own lives that they might prolong his! Mr. Sumner went on to speak of Dr. The whole country mourned his death, Channing's Essay on Slavery, his letter to and the funeral torch passed across the sea. Mr. Clay, and his paper on "the Duties of Literature was his early passion. The the Free States," the arguments of which stern call of duty alone summoned him rest on the general question of right and fron its culture, of which to the last he was wrong, without allusion to the questions of fond, and in the midst of his varied labors economy or expediency, -and without a once of Themis, to the more genial greeting birth had been involved in the crime of of the muses. In this he only resembled which he spoke. He was implacable tothose master spirits of his profession, Sel- wards the wrong, but used soft words tolen, Somers and Blackstone; D'Aigusseau | wards the wrong doer, -in the hope, which a seat on the bench by the side of Lord No son of the pilgrims could hold a slave ield, that his friend and associate should be ciety, who knew how to do, as well as to is successor, but this was disregarded by will; -who could surrender that which the it stating more than deserved a place in his- itance; — would they not, like Palfrey, ary, to say that it was a warm wish of thus show their sense of the system which

therwise; and he remained on the bench Channing's arguments in behalf of univeror 31 years, the same length of time as did sal peace, and then passed to a beautiful Buller, without presiding in the Court. description of him as an orator, attributing But the duties of the Court did not ex- the effect of his eloquence to the moral

minds whose normal state is activity. He truth, who have ascended to the Grand became the head of the Law School of this Source of knowledge, justice, beauty, and Institution, which so flourished under his truth. They are each dead, but each, ere, that the sickly branch became the though dead, yet speaketh, refining, enlarggolden mistletoe of the University. He ing, developing, and advancing, those who brought to the task all his learning, good- cemain. The body had died, but their puness, benevolence and willingness to teach, rity and beneficence could not die. He had each of which is required to make a true dwelt upon the recollection of them, not so teacher, and all of which he had. As an much in grief for their loss, as in gratitude anthor and jurist, he took still a higher stand. for that which we had so long possessed, The jurist and lawgiver (the orator eloqueut- and do now possess. In pride, the Univerly argued) was far greater than merely the sity might also say, that she would not judge and the lawyer, and he illustrated give her dead sons for any living sons in trades, and probably 215 persons are employ-this view, by suggestive allusions to the Christendom. Pickering. Story, Allston, ed in making one of these little machines. War is an instrument entirely inefficient old lawgivers, and then of the modern ju- Channing! Of each of them she might The iron, of which the balance spring is towards redressing wrong, and multiplies

must perish, that which had been done for its original value. others would live forever. Worms neight destroy the body, but nothing could con- I once asked John W. Edmonds, one of sume such fame as was acquired under the the inspectors of Sing Sing Prison, how grand fundamental law, in seeking the good it was that a Wall-street lawyer, brought perfect freedom.

Pollshing Diamonds

beauty.—Boston Transcript.

large wheel below turned four small cylin- Tork. ders in the middle of the room, and from The White Clover.—A few day since, horizontal and just even with the surface of the table. The superintendent sat in the

whole process. is easily moulded into any shape. The workman filled a cup and rounded it off with a flat piece of iron and his hand—an where this child perchance might never ensured to the control of those who toved he and experience with a flat piece of iron and his hand—an where this child perchance might never ensured to the control of the contro

moud partially huried in the apex.

The workmen are employed twelve hours indeed are little children! Mortals do not and finish three or four a day. The diamond understand half they owe them; for the merchants of Amsterdam pay from two to four dollars each for polishing. The best place for buying the rough stones is France. life. They form a ladder of garlands on and the best market for selling the polish- which the angels descend to our souls; and ed jewels is England. Any color injures the value of the stone. The clear, limped be unterly lost. Let us strive to be like litdiamond is the most valued. A workman the children. - Mrs. Child. showed me three of the same size, just linished, weighing about three carats each, half as large as a pea, and said they were worth, six hundred florins, that is about \$90, each. Doubtless they will soon sparsmutty hands of the workmen.

about their different duties as merrily as evel eign exiles, he says: er the Cyclops could have wrought when they made the precions shield of Encas. "And if there be within the territories of any prince or people any land that is desert

mere whisper.

consists of 992 pieces; and stated that 43 occupation and enjoyment of them?

crowned with lanrel! And these men, farthing; this produces an ounce of steel who left no equal in their country in letters, worth 4 1-4d., which is drawn into 2250 law, art, and humanity, labored in these yards of steel wire, and represents in the walks, not selfishly, but for the instruction market £13 4s.; but still another process of and improvement of others. They were hardening this original farthing's worth of all philanthropists, working in the cause of iron, renders it workable into 7650 balance knowledge, justice, headty, and love, springs, which will realize, at the com-These, and not brief and local interests, mon price of 2s 5d. each, to £846 5s., the were the realities of life. After the per- effect of labor alone. Thus it may be seen turbations of life, all must be resigned except what had been devoted to God, and to thing's worth of iron gives it the value of mankind. What had been devoted to self 4950 5s., or \$4550, which is 75,980 times

A Lesson in Tenderness.

the whole human family. Whenever, into sharp collision with the world, hall in this cause, all concur, they will exert preserved so much tenderness of heart. an influence more puissant than the sword, "My mother was a quakecess," said he, to relieve men from the bondage of error, "and a serious conversation she had with and lead them into that service which is me when I was four years old has affected my whole life. I had joined some boys who were tormenting a kitten. We chased her, and threw stones at her tdl we killed In one of our exchanges, the other day, her. When I came into the house I told we found a letter from Amsterdam, part of my mother what we had done. She took reader. While travelling in stages, unless which we enpy, describing the process of me on her lap aml talked to me in such a making diamonds to glitter on the neck of moving style about my cruelty to the poor helpless little animal, that I sobbed as if Amsterdam is much engaged in manufact my heart would break. Afterwards, if I were houself at starting with a stock for the purtures, and some of them are peculiar to the tempted to do any thing unkind, she would country. The one of these which I was tell me to remember how sorry I was for most curious to see, is that for the polishing having hart the little kitten. For a long or cutting of diamonds. There are several in time after I could not think of it without the city, and they are exclusively the prop- tears. It impressed me so deeply when I of the Jews, who are quite numerous. became a man, I could never see a forlorn In the lower story of a large building were suffering wretch run down by his fellow six or eight horses, driven round and round beings without thinking of that hunted and by a number of boys, and turning a large pelted little beast. Even now the ghost wheel. From this I ascended a narrow of that kitten, and the recollection of my and steep stairway, lined with dust, smut dear mother's gentle lessons, come between and cobwebs, to the second floor. Here me and the pusoners at Sing Sing, and forwere about forty workmen, seated at their ever admonish me to be burnane and forbenches round the sides of the room. The bearing."—Mrs. Child's Letters from N.

these bands run to all the benches and kept cities seemed to me such hateful places, in motion a number of circular irou plates, that I deemed it the greatest of hardships

centre, busy at his work, and overbooking the room. He spoke English, and took much pains to explain and show me the A friend found me thus, and having faith whole process.

The flat plate of soft iron is about ten inches in diameter, and burnished with file or piece of coarse sandstone, so as to be full of fine lines radiating from the centre. This lasts a workman one or two days, and must then be prepared once days, and must then be prepared once God bless thee, poor child!' said I; thou days, and must then be prepared once again. The rough diamonds are small, irregular, round pebbles, just about the size of the shot a sportsman is accustomed to use, from the smallest size to buckshot, and rejoice in the hard path, as if it were taken a small copper cup The workman takes a small copper cup a mossy bank strewed with violets.' Helt one incluin diameter, which is fastened to humbled before that ragged, gladsome child. a strong wire, and fills it with a compostion Then saw I plainly, that walls of brick and of zine and quicksilver. This composition, when hot, has the consistency of wax, and thought of those who loved me, and every thought of those who loved me, and experiment which, he told me, would be ter, but where I could wander at will over difficult for an unexperienced person to try without hurning his lingers, but upon his there, the restless spirit felt a limit, lo ! pohorny hand the red hot metal made no imetry had but to throw a ray thereou, and the pression. When fluished it looked just fair gardens of earth arc reflected in the heavlike an acorn npon its stem, with the dia- ens, like the fata morgana of Italian skies, The whole was then plunged into cold in a drapery of rainbows. Because I was The whole was then plunged into cold water, and the stone was firmly held in its so rich as 1. Then was it revealed to me place by the solid zine, and ready for polishing. This acorn of zine and diamond the dusty wayside can truly love the fresh is then fastened firmly in an iron clamp, anemone by the running brook, or the trail-and the point put down upon the metal ing arbutus hiding its sweet face among the plate, which is whitling round, and grinds fallen leaves. I returned home a better it off. Sometimes a weight of lead is put and a wiser woman, thanks to the ministry on to press it down and grind it away faster. of that little one. I saw that I was not illmond is here flidshed with sixty four facets, what a friendly warmth it would have been.

Grotlus on National Reform.

perceive how it intertwines the mystery of

Mr. Epiror.—In the course of my reading, the other day, I accidentally met with kle in "marble halls," and in happy unison the following passage, showing the opinion with splendor and beauty; but I doubt if of Grotius (whose name is its own panethey ever sparkle in more striking and bril- gyrie) on the land question, now agitated liant contrast than when I saw them in the by the National Reformers. The voice of the past often utters valuable truths, The place was covered with smut, dust which we would do well to listen. Hear, and oil, the wheels rattled and the work- then, the opinion of the greatest jurist of men shouted rough jokes at each other the seventeenth century. Speaking of the above the noise, and grinned and dashed duties of humanity owed by nations to for-"And if there be within the territories of

And now and then, the tortured diamonds and incultivated, that also is to be granted sent forth a shrick, the like of what comes to strangers if they request it, or they may from filing a saw, but to which that is a lawfully possess it, because that which is not cultivated is reputed as desert, unless it be in respect to the sovereignty, which re-IMPORTANT DISCOVERY .- Instantaneous mains, notwithstanding, with the people or stopping of a Railway Train.-The ex- prince, within whose territories it lies. periment took place in the Rue Chaussee Servius notes that seven hundred furlongs Antin, on a model railway constructed for of land, being barren and hard, was by the the purpose. The inventor is an engineer, old Latins granted to the Trojans. And we named Alexandre. A model train was let read in Dionysius Prosaensis, that nihil off at different rates of speed, from fifteen peccant qui partem terrie incultum colunt. to twenty leagues an hour, down a very in- They do no wrong who inhabit desert and clined plane, and yer, notwithstanding uncultivated places. The Austonai of old these circumstances, the train was checked (in Tactius) cry out against the Romans without the slightest commotion. The for denying them some grounds that, as break is worked by the conductor of the they conceived, lay waste. Thus, as the last carriage, by which means the whole of gods have reserved heaven to themselves, the carriages, instead of striking each other, so have they given the earth to mankind have a tendency to retreat. As soon as the every part whereof that lies uncultivated breaks of the last carriage have taken their is common. And then, looking up to the position, those of every other earriage in sun and the stars, he thus demands of them: the train act instantaneously, and by an Vellent ne intueri in one solum? Whether other admirable contrivance the lucomotive they are willing to behold the earth lie descan, even at the greatest rate of peed, be olule, and not rather that the sea should overdetached from the train. This is not all, flow it, than to suffer such destroyers of The very act of separating the locomotive the carth to engross it, and to make no use provides against accident by its running too of it. But these general sayings, though far forward; for as soon as it has reached true, yet were ill applied to the matter then a sufficient distance from the train, say 50 in question. For these lands did not at all to 100 yards, it stops. The inventor estilitie waste, but served for the depasturing of mates the expense of adopting his apparatus all manner of eatile belonging to the solat a thousand frances for each carriage. A diers, and might therefore justly be denied commission, appointed by the government, them."—Eval's Grotius on the Rights of have witnessed, and, it is said, approved of War and Peace, Book 2, ch. 2, § 17, p. the experiments.—Galignant's Messenger. 85, 86. If such are the rights of foreign exiles,

LABOR TO MAKE A WATCH .- Mr. Dent, and such the duties of nations with their in a lecture delivered before the London wild and uncultivated land in reference to Royal institute, made an allusion to the formation of a watch, and stated that a watch their own citizens or subjects to the free

rists, Cojas, Hugo Grotius, Pothier, Coke, say, through him the country had been formed, is valued at something less than a instead of indemnifying losses. - Jefferson.

WHAT SLAVINGLUERS THINK OF SLAVERY .-

"He denied the principle which seemed to be sumed here as a thing conceded, namely, that slavery was an evil. He insisted that IT was NO is: on the contrary, it was the greatest blessing ich God Almighty himself could have ordained or the protection and safe-keeping of a large mass of human beings who we're incapable of maintaining and preserving themselves."—Ap. Cong. Globe. We find the above floating in the newspapers. It is culculated to create or confirm false impreses; mure, we believe, of those who think at all. y abolished. It is wrong, therefore, to say cit 'slaveholders' think this or that of bereon their opinions are divided. Mr. Morse is New England Yankee, who has chosen to live Lot land, and to become an extensive slaveolder there; and such are apt to glority slavery nove than those born to n-in part to drown selfep backes; but, more probably, to dissipute the suspicions with which they are apt to be regarded those born slaveholders, who naturally think all

Webster's Habit of Reading.

Daniel Webster is a great and rapid his attention is attracted by the company, he will devour as many books as a horse will quarts of oats, and generally provides pose. A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, who lately had a stage ride with him in Massachusetts, Fa speaks of him as follows:

"He read the books through with great use rapidity, catching at a glance what each page unfolded, and mastering their contents within a quarter of the time which I shot ld consume. He did not, however, like the Emperor, tear out the pages as fast as Wharf, Balt nort, Mo. 101, South Sept. 1, B. w. 67's he had perused them, and from the windows of his carriage scatter them on the winds. To me it was instructive to sec him read a book. He first went over the index, and apparently fixed the frame of it in his mind; then he studied with equal earnestness the synopsis of each chapter. Then he looked at the length of the chapter. Thus, before he began to read it, he took an accurate survey of its parts. Then he read it; passing rapidly over whatever whatever affected, and we show the hives or health of the affected, and we show the prince of the affected, and we show the prince of the affected on the state of the affected on the state of the affected on the state of the prince of the affected on the state of the prince of the affected on the state of the prince of the affected on the state of the prince of the pr read it; passing rapidly over whatever affined, and we succeed this consistence in assertions as to the virtues of the medicine and on those to suffering humanny which it is well as the constraints of th

whatever was worthy of note. At one time, while conversing on the tention of men, he said he wished he could live three lives while living this. One he would devote to the study of geology, or to use his own words, to reading the earth's history of itself.' Another life he would devote to astronomy; he said he had lately been reading the history of that science, written so clearly that he, although no mathematician, could understand it, and le was astonished at seeing to what heights t had been pushed by modern intellects. The other life he would devote to the classies. He spoke in the highest terms of commendation of the acquirements in this respect of Mr. Choate, who, hy the daily habit of reading them, has become as familiar with those languages as they who

While at school, he (Mr. W.) had never read much Greek or Latin. He had, however, read the latter considerably while in the study and practice of the law. The best of his life has been devoted to law and polities, and he mentioned what great authors he had studied, on both subjects, with great attention. For his light reading, and for his amusement, he had chosen the travels and biographics of men more or ers eminent in various respects. But for the last ten years, he had studied natural subjects, and from these only could be derive any adequate satisfaction. As years crept upon him he felt his mind involunturly drawn more to the study and contemplation of sober realities,-to the book of nature itself, rather than to the fancies and speculations which belong to youth and true.

TAKING A HINT.-It is very surprising to see how slow some men are to take a | From Dr. Baker, Sprin hint. The frost destroys about one half MESSRE SANFORD AND I the bloom on fruit trees; every body progmosticates the loss of fruit; in tead of that, the half that remain are larger, fairer, and higher flavored than usual: and the trees. instead of being exhausted, are ready for another crop the next year. Why don't he take the hint, and thin out his fruit every bearing year? But no; the next season sees his orchard overloaded, fruit small, and not well formed; yet he always boasts of that first mentioned crop, without profitwithout them, such communication would angiby the lesson which it teaches.

We heard a man saying, "the best erop of celery I ever saw, was raised by old John ---, on a spot of ground where the wash from the barn-yard ran into it after every hard shower." Did he take the a hint and apply liquid manure to his celery treuches? Not at all.

We knew a ease where a farmer subsoiled a field, and raised crops in consequence which were the admiration of the whole neighborhood; and for years the field showed the advantages of deep handling. But we could not learn that a single farmer in the neighborhood took the him. The mon who acted thus wisely sold his farm, and his successor pursued the old way of

A staunch furmer complained to us of his soil as too loose and light: we mentioned ashes as worth trying: "Well, now you mention it, I believe it will do good. I bought a part of my farm from a man who was a wonderful fellow to save up ashes, and around his cabin it lay in heaps. I took away the house, and to this day I notice that when the plow runs along that spot, the soil turns up moist and closegrained." It is strange that he never

took the hint. A farmer gets a splendid crop of corn or other grain from off a grass or clover ley.

Does he take the bint? Poes be adopt. the system which shall allow him every in year a sward to put his grain on? No, he rates book farming, and scientific farming, 1 and "this notion of rotation;" and plods on in the old way .- Essex Transcript.

INVENTION OF THE DRAMA.-According | Polybius, the drama was an invention of the Arcadians, for the purpose of civilizing the rude manners of the inhabitants. DROOK FARM SCHOOL.-The Directors of

ir Daxa, a see yever the Exchapter in the print use, a levest to the print use of the who has harge of his two plants on the part of the print of th

C. FOSTER & CO. Mr. Isaac E. Morse, of Louisiana, in a speech in WESTERN PHINTING PRESS MANY Congress, Jan. 11, 1845, said:

PHE WESTERN LANCET, to ntucky.

The Western Lane I is problem! mout by at Thromas Two copies on to outless for Five Dillars, and bynee. TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS .-- CHAR these of the results of the object of ventors and reputer which has always on hand an extensive according of SCHOOL BOOKS, in the ing all most in general

I • story of the County Clerk's Othice. LEXINGTON, July 22, 1845. 846.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS, PILO Secret Rouse dense of observat Rousend cases of observate palacounty complaints cured in one year !!!

च च च च च च WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHURRY,

subject of reading, and topies worth the marks of adaptation on his works, has left indelible adaptation and d=a, and vegetables of the mustalition of the animals and vegetables of the such that they could not endure the cold α the e, and vice versa, and to discase and its cure, the adaptation is no ss staking.
The Moss of Ireland, the Wild Cherry, and Pine, of a lorthern latindes, [and Dr. Wister's Bals in its a con-

WITNESS.-I am , equa nted with Mr. Thomas Cozena and having soon han during his olness, I think the a overatement entitled to for each t. AMERICAN CORRUGIES

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neing, reduced price, Lonax's 1 is stoff the Laws in reality per violating and reality and